

Periodical WR

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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July



1944



## CONTAINERS

*A Complete Line—  
Priced Right*

### Tin

5 Gal. Square, bulk or cased.

### Glass

8 oz., 16 oz., 20 oz., 32 oz., 44 oz. and  
5 lb.

### Comb Honey

Cartons.

Cellophane Wrappers.

Wood and Corrugated Cases.

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increasingly difficult.

Complete stock in Glass Containers  
60 lb. cans.

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**August Lotz Company**

Manufacturers of Bee Supplies

**BOYD, WISCONSIN**

## QUEENS

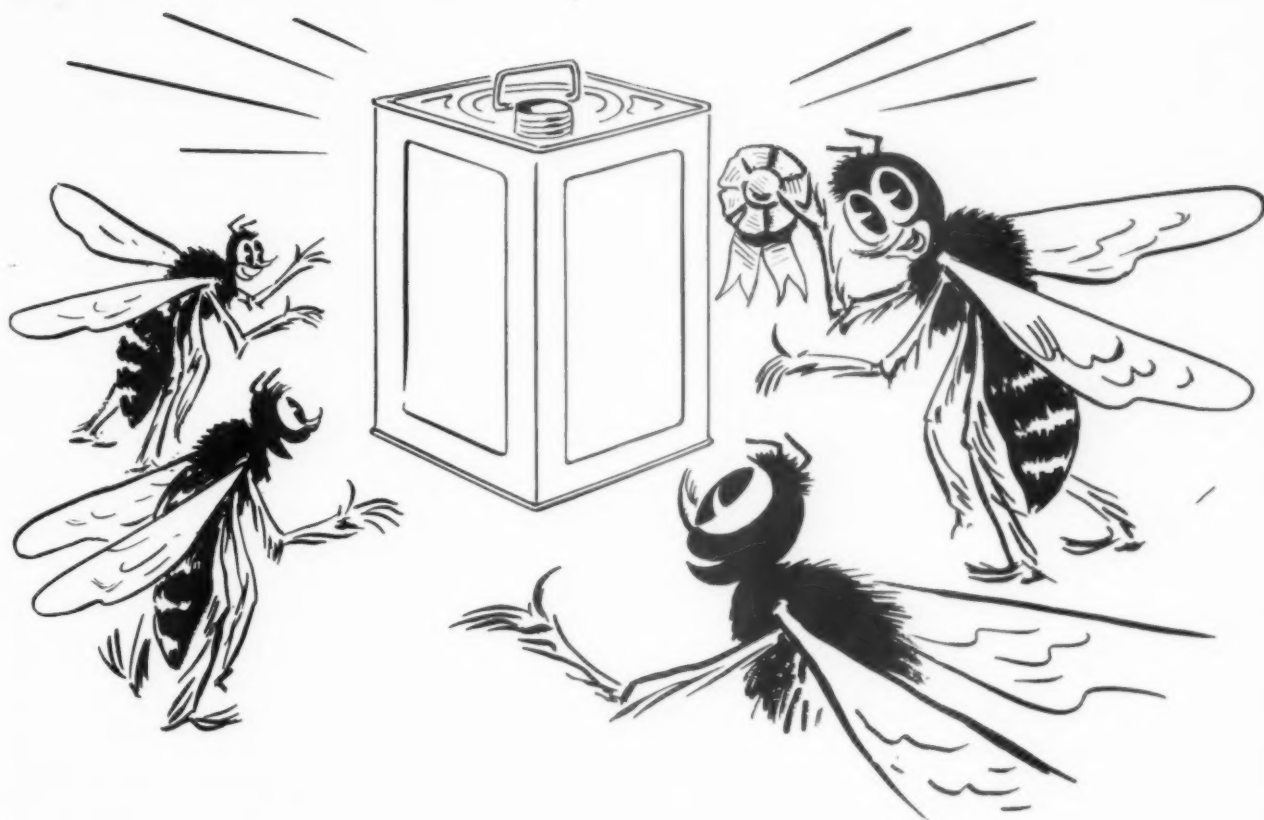
Another package season is behind us and we have had our ups and downs. First, our bees were in the best shape during March and early April that we can remember. Then came the RAINS, with attendant floods and cold weather. We lost about 200 colonies by being washed away, but this was only minor compared to the damage it did to our Queen Yards. Virgins couldn't mate; they would stay in the nuclei several days overtime, then finally go out and get lost. This cut our production to about 50 per cent for about a month and we found ourselves in the unenviable position of having plenty of bees, some trying to swarm, almost all needing feed, orders due to be shipped, and no queens. However, on May 6th we had our last frost and since then we have had nice weather. We were late shipping some orders. If yours was one we are sorry and want you to know that we were doing our utmost all the time.

We can now handle any reasonable sized orders for Queens AT ONCE and will appreciate your business.

### PRICES ON QUEENS

Lots of:	1-24 . . . . .	\$ .90 each
	25-99 . . . . .	.85 each
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MAYHEW, MISSISSIPPI



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At present, Continental's honey container production is confined . . . by government order . . . to one style, the 60-pound (5-gallon) square can. But that can is "pre-war" quality . . . in material and workmanship . . . giving the protection you need and want for your product.

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California Honey Co.  
Hamilton & Co.  
Diamond Match Co.  
Los Angeles Honey Co.

San Francisco—E. F. Lane & Son.  
Spring Valley—Dorwin L. Baker.  
Valley Center—A. K. Whidden.

### COLORADO

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Attn. R. J. Chadbourne.  
Montrose—Western Colorado Honey  
Exchange.

### GEORGIA

Jesup—York Bee Co.

### IDAHO

Boise—Reilly, Atkinson & Co. Inc.  
Greeley—L. R. Rice.

### ILLINOIS

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W. F. Straub & Co.  
Sears, Roebuck & Co.  
Hamilton—Dadant & Sons.

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Council Bluffs—A. I. Root Co. of Iowa.  
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# QUEENS: Daughters of Stock Bred for Resistance

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**ITALIAN QUEENS**  
 Daughters of Queens bred for resistance. \$1.00 each.  
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**QUEENS NORTHERN QUEENS**  
 BRED  
 Italian stock. Thirty years selective breeding. Veteran First World War. Putting all my queen sales into war bonds. Keep the bees and bombs flying. Queens \$1.00 each.  
**WEST BRANCH APIARIES**  
 GROVER HILL, OHIO

**3-BANDED ITALIANS**  
 Bees and Queens 2-Lb. 3-Lb.  
 1 to 24 \$1.00 \$3.00 \$4.00  
 Safe arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment.  
**N. FOREHAND, Florala, Ala.**



Write for 1944 price list. We now have many items that have been short for some time. Prices remain steady except on bees. All stocks are low, so order early.

**GLASS** We again have a large stock of ECONOMY style glass jars ready for quick shipment.

Carton of 24	1 Lb.	12 Lbs.	70c per case
Carton of 12	2 Lb.	9 Lbs.	42c per case
Carton of 6	5 Lb.	10 Lbs.	50c per case
Twelve cartons of 5 Lb.			\$5.00 per lot
Twenty-four cartons of 5 Lb.			\$9.95 per lot
Carton of 16 5-gal Cans			\$5.40

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—FOR—

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—ON—

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P. S. HAVE YOU GOT OUR PRICE LIST?

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Queens	Bees 2-Lbs.	Bees 3-Lbs.	Bees 4-Lbs.	Bees 5-Lbs.
		1 to 24		
\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50
		25 to 99		
\$1.05	\$3.35	\$4.35	\$5.35	\$6.35
		100 Up		
\$1.00	\$3.20	\$4.20	\$5.20	\$6.20

**B. A. Anderson & Co.**

OPP, ALABAMA

## HONEY WANTED

CARLOADS OR TRUCK LOADS

**Ellsworth A. Meineke**

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

Requeen with the MOTT STRAIN, Northern bred, pure 3 banded Italian Queens. Prices as follows: From 1 to 24, \$1.10; 25 to 49, \$1.05; 50 and up \$1.00 each. Terms 25 per cent cash with order.

**D. C. TART & CO.**

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Again we solicit your orders for our high quality queens for the season 1944. Prices as follows: 1 to 5 queens \$1.00 each. More than five 95c each, any number. Shipments begin about May 15th. We guarantee satisfaction and a square deal.

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Carloads and less, all grades. Will pay top prices. Would contract now for crop. Also Beeswax.

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If you are interested in Pigeons, you need the AMERICAN PIGEON JOURNAL, an informational instructive 52 page monthly magazine, Sample 15c; 12 months, \$1.50.

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\$80.00 PER HUNDRED

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1015 Sonoma Ave.  
NO. SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

July, 1944

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Permanent Market.  
Sell Your Honey to

THE JOHN G. PATON COMPANY, Inc.  
630 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

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Package Bees and Queens  
For Quality and Service  
**KOEHNEN'S APIARIES**  
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for support of the rural church? Get monthly  
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3 years \$1 or send 2 cents stamp for sample  
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own magazine, but  
read by studios honey  
producers everywhere.



With the American Bee  
Journal makes a combination that covers the  
beekeeping field.

Send \$1.75 and get Both Magazines for a year  
**BEEKEEPERS ITEM, San Antonio, Texas**

### Thanks Ten Millions

We are booked to the limit for 1944—Please  
try us earlier in 1945. Thanks.

**The Victor Apiaries**  
WEST COLUMBIA, TEXAS

### FIRST QUALITY THREE-BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS

1-100 ..... \$1.10 each  
100 up ..... 1.00 each

**ALBERT KOEHNEN**  
LIVE OAK, CALIFORNIA

### FIRST LESSONS IN BEEKEEPING

by C. P. Dadant, (revised by M. G. and J. C. Dadant). A reliable guide to things you must know first about bees, hives, producing honey, etc. Suggests management for a few colonies, the small apiary. \$1.00.

### HISTORY OF AMERICAN BEE-KEEPING by Frank C. Pellett.

The fascinating story of the beginning and growth of America's honey industry. 213 pages. Cloth. \$2.50.

**American Bee Journal**  
Hamilton, Illinois

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



## **That Extra Cake of Wax**



The wax you cannot get is just the wax we do get—to add extra pounds to your income. It is this extra wax that will make you feel like John Wilbanks in Florida: "Your machinery gets all the beeswax out of old combs, slumgum, and beeswax refuse. The beekeeper, small or large, has little to gain by trying to do this work; at best, he does not get all his wax." Well said, Mr. Wilbanks, and this extra wax often more than pays the cost of transportation.

- Turn your beeswax into Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation, which will give you sturdy everlasting combs that will help build large colonies every year to gather all the honey there is. It is a permanent investment. Ship your wax to us. It will be covered by insurance and stored without charge in our modern factory. Send for details.
- Remember, all the wax in Dadant's Foundation is pure beeswax, just as your bees make it, maintained so by careful laboratory examination. It is safe for use on any market.



**DADANT & SONS**



**HAMILTON, ILL.**



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# What Will You Do?



**H**AVE you the necessary honey containers bought to pack your 1944 crop? If not we suggest you buy them this month. Last year with about half a crop, some had delay in getting containers and with war demands heavier now, delays may be greater.

It takes 90 days to get a car of glass containers delivered this year and nothing smaller than 60-pound cans may be used in a metal container to pack honey. While most distributors have fair stocks of glass on hand or ordered, it will disappear like magic when a good crop is in sight. This is no war scare to get you to buy, just plain 1944 facts.

Those who are in good locations to do so should give serious consideration to producing at least some section comb honey in 1944. Sections are their own containers, are always easy to sell locally and there is now no ceiling price on section honey. Only a fair stock of sections exists now for 1944 due to great difficulties in getting ample lumber.

Thousands have been disappointed this year in trying to get bee supplies of all kinds, due to war time restrictions. Don't cuss your factory or dealer! Order far in advance of your needs. Produce some section honey this year and order your containers during June to avoid disappointment.

**G. B. LEWIS COMPANY : : : Watertown, Wisconsin**

**BRANCHES: COLONIE & MONTGOMERY STS., ALBANY, (1) N. Y.; 1117 JEFFERSON ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.;  
214 PEARL ST., SIOUX CITY, (14) IOWA; OUR SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, BRANCH IS CLOSED**

**SEND YOUR ORDER TO OUR OFFICE NEAREST TO YOU**





## AVOIDANCE OF CEILING PRICES

According to information from the Office of Price Administration of the Los Angeles district, some buyers are selling used honey containers to producers below the ceiling prices established for them in an attempt to return a price for honey above the ceiling prices established by the government. Used containers have a minimum value of at least 15 cents, and new containers a minimum of 23 cents. Containers sold below these prices is a violation of Maximum Price Regulation 275.

Some buyers also evade the maximum prices by paying excessive freight charges wherever freight charges are permitted. This is also in defiance of Maximum Price Regulation 275 and either practice will be considered illegal.

— V —

## NO. 1 PROBLEM OF GLASS CONTAINERS INDUSTRY

Paper was emphasized as the number one problem of the glass containers industry at a recent meeting of the Glass Container Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee, which devoted a full day to discussion of current topics, says the War Production Board. Pulp production for the second half of this year is expected to equal 1942's peak figure, but supply will still be far short of demand, as the military program is taking 50 per cent of kraft pulp overseas in the form of containers and wrappings. Paper available to the glass containers industry during the third quarter was stated, by a WPB representative, as likely to be 20 per cent short of demand. It is anticipated that the

industry will lack about 34,000 tons of pulp, or the quantity required to pack 5,000,000 units. (U.S.D.A.)

— V —

## LUMBER NEEDS FOR THIRD QUARTER OF 1944

Lumber requirements for the third quarter, 1944, are estimated to be nearly 1½ billion board feet greater than probable supply, the War Production Board has announced. Requirements for the third quarter and steps to be taken in adjusting demand to supply were discussed at the joint meeting of the Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers and Softwood Loggers and Lumber Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committees. Probable supply of lumber in the third quarter, 1944, is estimated to be 9,217,000,000 board feet; estimated requirements total 10,570,000,000 board feet. (U.S.D.A.)

— V —

## MILKWEED FLOSS FOR WAR USES

Considered a nuisance and a pest by many stockmen and farmers because it infests fields and pastures, the milkweed is now supplying a vital war need—so important that the WFA and the USDA with the cooperation of other Government agencies are organizing to collect the seed pods of this weed in 29 states during the coming late summer and fall. The requirements of the armed forces for buoyant, waterproof material to replace kapok in the manufacture of life jackets may result in roadsides and highway right-of-ways being unmowed in areas where milkweed is prevalent until after the milkweed pods are harvested in the fall for their floss. The cooperation

of state and county highway department in refraining from mowing roadsides in areas where milkweed growth is prevalent has been requested by the Public Roads Administration. (U.S.D.A.)

— V —

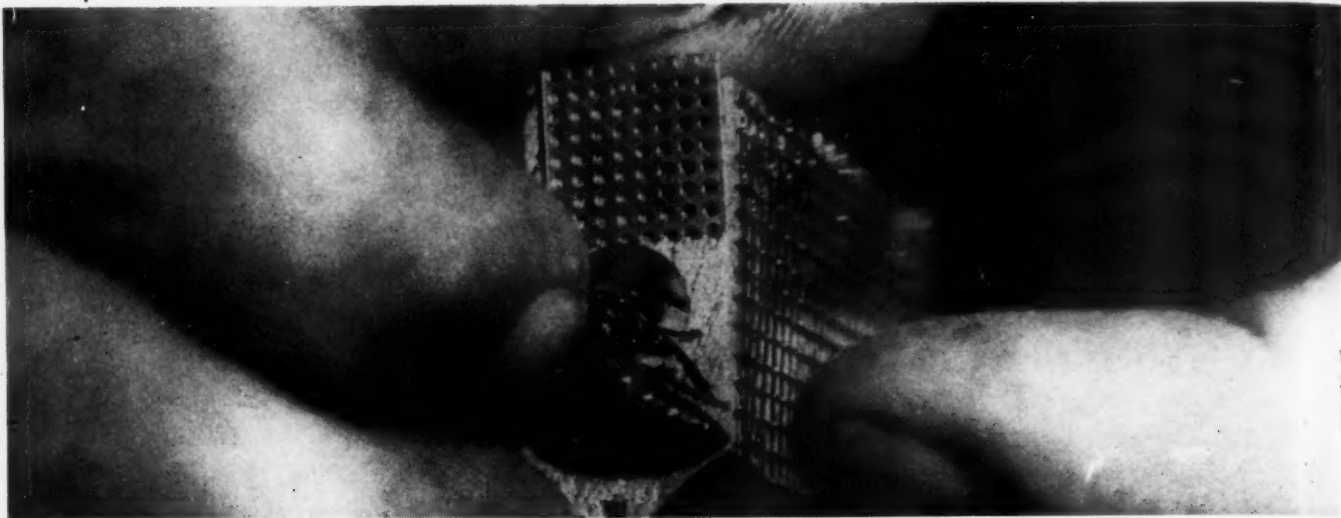
## GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS

There is much concern about supplies of grass and legume seeds for hay and pasture. Supplies are short. Alfalfa seed is the smallest in many years, the total supply of sweet clover seed is exceedingly short, red clover 40 per cent below 1940, with the same for alsike. Farmers who need seed and cannot grow their own are howling. It looks like here is the beekeeper's chance to do something.

— V —

## HIGH FOOD PRODUCTION

Food production in the United States attained another high record in 1943, for the seventh successive year, primarily because farm people applied their skill, resourcefulness and energy to the job as never before, according to Secretary Claude R. Wickard in his annual report. The total food production was about 5 per cent greater than in 1942, and about 32 per cent above the average for the period 1935-39. This achievement is all the more emphasized against the background of considerably better weather in the previous year. Crops in 1943 met the handicaps of destructive frosts in the South, of great floods in the Central States, and of delayed planting, severe droughts, shortages of machinery, tools, gasoline, tires, spray, fencing and other material shortages. (U.S.D.A.)



## HOW TO DO IT

### WIDE FRAME SPACING

In order to equally space 9 frames to a 10 frame hive in running for extracted honey, I nailed 10 pieces of wood,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by 2" long on a strip of wood—any size suitable—I used a piece  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 17". These small strips are spaced the width of a frame ( $1\frac{1}{16}$ ") crosswise to the long strip in the form of a ladder. The cross pieces of wood should be thick enough to reach past the quarter inch bee space down below the top of the frames, or the long strip can be notched on each end to allow for this space. All that is necessary then is to lay the stick crosswise to the frames and move each frame into its respective notch. A quick, easy and accurate way of doing the job.

James O. Ashbaugh, New York.

— V —

### MARKING UNSUITABLE COMBS

When I find a comb that is not suitable for permanent use, I mark it by pushing a thumb tack into the top bar. When it finds its way to the extractor, it will be culled out and rendered.

Frank F. Johnson, Wisconsin.

— V —

### A SYRUP LADDER

When in need of a feeder for feeding nucleus or packages, it can be made from any can with the top removed. A tuft of wood excelsior is placed loosely inside, a part of it extending up to adjoining comb to act as a ladder for the bees. Take out just enough frames from the hive body to make room for the can. Pour the syrup into the can and the bees

will walk down the excelsior to the syrup.

Frank F. Johnson, Wisconsin.

— V —

### HAULING SUPERS

When hauling supers of wired foundation to outyards in a pick-up truck, the vibration caused by the wind is liable to damage the wax sheets. I turn a metal hive cover upside down in the truck bed, stacking the supers in the cover, and then cover the stack with another lid. This is also a good way to haul in supers of honey.

Harry T. Starnes, Indiana.

— V —

### SUPER FOUNDATION FOR BROOD FRAMES

Last season I ran short on brood foundation, so I tried using two sheets of super foundation in a standard brood frame imbedded in the ordinary way. The sheets were lapped at the center and pressed together with a hot knife. They were drawn above an excluder and then used in the brood nest and today I cannot distinguish them from any other good brood comb.

Harry T. Starnes, Indiana.

— V —

### STERILIZING HIVES

I never risk treating diseased hives with boiling lye water as it sometimes fails. It is difficult to get the water hot enough to kill disease. I find that by placing the diseased hives in a large oven and bringing the temperature up to about twice the temper-

ature of boiling water gets the job done.

Thos. J. Osborn, Oklahoma.

— V —

### CLIPPING THEM ON THE HOOF

I learned this method of clipping queens from E. J. Spaugh of Hope, Indiana. As I have never seen it in print, I am passing it on. By using a pair of light, well-sharpened scissors, queens may readily be clipped as they move on the comb, without catching them. I use manicuring scissors, points up. Try it on a few drones first to get the hang of it. Less danger of injuring the queen than in catching her. Also you have no objectionable odor as you do when she is handled with sweaty fingers.

Vern V. Stansell, Indiana.

— V —

### LAYING WORKER COLONIES

Laying worker colonies are not worth much. If you can find a queen which has emerged from a queen cell, pick her up by the wings, drop her among the laying workers and replace the cover. Twelve days later you will find her mated and laying. The virgin should be newly emerged, not older. A ripe queen cell in a cell protector also works.

J. J. Vargo, Illinois.

— V —

### TO STOP ROBBERS

Leave the hive entrance open. Secure cheesecloth to the hive like a window awning with side curtains, making top and sides adjacent to

Photo by John C. Hogg, shows how the queen is gently introduced in her cage.

**WHAT IS YOUR HOW TO DO IT.** Why don't you join in. For next issue, write out on a postcard some useful how-to-do it's of your own. There will be no blanks if they are really useful. For each item we will advance your subscription three months. If you don't hear promptly, you will in due time. We get many items.

hive bee tight and locating the front edge of the cloth a little lower than the hive opening. Let the cloth hang clear of the entrance by at least six inches. Put a stick to hold it out this distance. We use a string to hold the cloth to the hive. Any cloth will do, but we learned this trick by observing bee behavior through the cloth and so have always used cheese-cloth.

Robbers will go in, load up, come out and remain on the hive and on the cloth. This is because a loaded bee can only start flight by jumping off to a start. The local bees come and go with little annoyance.

Paul S. Grierson, New Jersey.

— V —

#### GETTING BEES OUT OF A HOUSE

Did you ever get the windows full of bees and try to shoo them out? Try this. Pull all the shades down to the bottom, and open the door. The bees in trying to get through the glass will light on the shade and crawl out from behind it, make for the open door and will all be out before you realize it.

Chas. Fisher, Texas.

— V —

#### CHURN FOR SYRUP

A barrel churn is ideal for making sugar syrup for feeding bees. Put in the water and the sugar and turn slowly. The syrup made when even cold will seldom granulate in the combs.

Earl Emmons, Michigan.

— V —

#### ANTS

To keep ants from inner covers, sprinkle dirt all over the inner cover before putting on the telescope cover. If ants are present, they will leave in three or four days. It works.

A. Gay, Arkansas.

— V —

## HONEY HOUSE IN A POTATO CELLAR

By Roy Sohn

I read with interest an article on potato cellars as a contamination of foul brood to bee supplies and the comment by Mr. E. L. Sechrist, stating that the potato cellar in his opinion is as safe as any other type of warehouse. The trouble usually lies with the operator. As it was explained in a later issue that many cellars were built of adobe which leaves crevices and pockets for swarms to locate, thus the contamination.

I wish to tell of my experience with a potato cellar as an all around honey house. When I purchased the home we now live in, the cellar was on the place and I felt that I was buying something not at all suitable to my needs but as it was all we had we



Above, entrance to the cellar, (with the bee boy working for Uncle Sam). Below, sky light and chimney.

laid a concrete floor, piped water in and papered the ceiling with a heavy building paper. We built a large sky-light over the extractor so the sun shines in most of the day.

The temperature of the cellar is the real talking point. Although we have a steam boiler burning ten hours a day, a large honey tank filled with warm honey, together with the steampipes running to the capping melter, extractors, etc., the cellar does not get hot. We can store supers of honey for days and it stays warm enough to extract even when the weather is cold. We are usually short handed when we clean up in the fall and we often stack three or four hundred supers of honey inside when the weather is good and then extract when the weather is bad. With a small fire it stays comfortable for repair work in the winter. We keep our truck in the drive-way when not in use and it is easy to start in zero weather.

The bees we bring in with the honey fly to the electric light or to the sky-light, where we have an escape and a nucleus out side to catch them.

We have a work bench with a power bench saw and tools in one corner. Cull combs in another corner, and honey tank, cans, supers, etc., are conveniently located. The cellar is 35 feet by 70 feet. We operate two eight frame Lifetime Superior extractors and have a 1500 gallon honey tank. Until two years ago we stored all our combs, cans, etc., inside. I am now needing more room and I think I will lengthen the cellar about 30 feet instead of building a ware-house.

Everything under one roof is a great convenience; no running from one building to another or steps to climb.

Idaho.



# WHAT MAY I CHARGE FOR HONEY?

Many beekeepers are asking this question. For detailed information, we advise you to get copies of Amendments 4 and 7 to MRP-275, entitled "Extracted Honey," from the Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C. Briefly, maximum prices at which extracted honey can be sold are as follows: The beekeeper cannot sell at wholesale, honey of his own production in 60

pound cans, for more than 12 cents per pound f. o. b. his local shipping point or 11 1/2 cents per pound if cans are returned or exchanged. When selling extracted honey of his own production in 60 pound cans at retail, the ceiling price is 15 cents per pound f. o. b. his local shipping point. Ceiling prices for extracted honey in smaller containers f. o. b. his local shipping point are as follows:

Size Container	Prices on sales to wholesalers commercial, industrial, governmental and institutional users			Prices on sales directly to retailers			Prices on sales directly to domestic users
	Price per case of 24	Price per case of 12	Price per case of 6	Price per case of 24	Price per case of 12	Price per case of 6	Price per container
8 oz.	2.77	1.44		3.16	1.64		.15
16 oz.	5.04	2.57		5.75	2.93		.28
2 lb.	9.42	4.76		10.74	5.43		.52
3 lb.	13.61	6.85		15.52	7.81		.75
5 lb.		10.18	5.09		11.61	5.80	1.11
10 lb.			9.64			10.99	2.12

The above ceiling prices also apply to bulk comb honey. Chunk honey and comb honey prices are not ceiled.

With respect to extracted honey in 60 pound cans which a beekeeper buys and resells in 60 pound cans, the following maximum prices, f. o. b. his local shipping point apply and be-

came effective May 31, 1944 on issuance of Amendment 7 to MRP-275. These ceiling prices do not apply to honey which he has produced.

Quantity of sale:	Prices in cents
12,000 pounds or over	12 1/2
Less than 12,000 pounds but not less than 1,500 pounds	13 1/2
Less than 1,500 pounds but not less than 300	14 1/2
Less than 300	15 1/2

To the above prices can be added 1/2 cent per pound if the can is furnished; the freight charges from the producer's local shipping point to him providing the invoice states the charge and the producer's local shipping point and not to exceed 1

cent per pound if liquefied, strained and repacked in a new or thoroughly cleaned 60 pound can providing there is stated on the invoice "Heated and strained and repacked in the United States" and providing there is marked on the container "Repacked in the United States."

## PURCHASER'S CERTIFICATES

The following certificates are required with an additional purchase order for glass containers and closures and 60 pound cans.

### Glass Jars

The undersigned purchaser hereby certifies to the seller and to the War Production Board that he is familiar with Limitation Order L-103-b and that he will not use or sell any glass containers or any closures purchased from

Name of seller.

Address of seller.

pursuant to this or future purchase orders or contracts in violation of the terms of such order.

Date

Legal name of purchaser.

Address of purchaser.

### Tin Cans

The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to criminal penalties for misrepresentation, that he is familiar with Order M-81 of the War Production Board, and that all purchases from you of the items regulated by that order, and the use of the same by the undersigned, will be in compliance with the order, as amended from time to time.

Date

Legal name of purchaser.

Address of purchaser.

## PENICILLIN CHECKS PLANT GERM

J. B. Merwin, Prattsville, New York, sends an item from "Notes on Science" which reports that Penicillin checks the growth of bacterial species responsible for the rot which destroyed a number of groves of the giant cactus, or sahuaro, in the Southwest. This discovery is believed to be the first proved instance of penicillin's ability to cope with a plant-disease germ. It was made at the University of Arizona by Prof. J. G. Brown and Miss Alice M. Boyle.

Quoting on it, Mr. Merwin says, "This should interest beekeepers. If Penicillin will work in the organic matter of plants, it might work for other diseases and it might be worth trying it in the case of bees."

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## ILLINOIS ANNUAL REPORT

The 26th annual report of the Illinois State Department of Agriculture is available, covering the period from July, 1942 to June 30, 1943. It is a beautiful job of printing and illustrating, covering all the activities of the Illinois State Department of Agriculture, and the results of experiments and field tests;—Victory gardens, 4-H club activities, vocational agriculture, weather conditions, soil conservation, statistical information, food and grain inspection, livestock disease control, market grading standards, germination tests, plant diseases, poultry, rural electrification, weights and measures.

Carl E. Killion, chief apiary inspector, gives a report of disease inspection in the difficult war period with disease report by counties. Those interested should write to the Illinois State Department of Agriculture, Springfield.

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## MANITOBA FIGURES

Manitoba's honey crop for 1943 was 43 per cent higher than that of the preceding year, owing to a sharp increase in the number of beekeepers and the number of colonies according to L. T. Floyd, provincial apiary inspector. The province harvested 4,503,000 pounds of honey, compared to 3,142,000 pounds in 1942. The number of beekeepers increased from 2,250 to 3,100, while the number of colonies increased from 39,150 to 47,400. The average yield was 95 pounds per colony, compared to 86 in 1942.

F. H. Fullerton,  
British Columbia.



# PLAN TO TRAP POLLEN THIS SUMMER\*

By H. J. RAHMLow

**B**EES may almost double their honey production by feeding pollen and soybean flour early in spring. That conviction has come to me during the past few years by watching the work of Dr. C. L. Farrar, Central States Bee Laboratory, Madison.

The third week in March Dr. Farrar invited the editor to visit one of his yards near Madison. It was a cool day with temperature in the low 30's. After reaching the apiary I followed Dr. Farrar carrying a box of soybean flour pollen cakes wrapped in wax paper. When we opened the hives bees clustered over the frame covering brood. It was so chilly they did not go down readily when we smoked them. All colonies had pollen cakes as Dr. Farrar starts feeding the latter part of February. Some of the cakes were almost consumed so a new one was added. Some cakes had been only partially used and were allowed to remain.

The bees covered seven or eight frames with most of the clusters extending into the combs below. The colonies had from three to six frames of brood.

## Packages in April

Colonies were certainly building up in nice shape. By April 20th Dr. Farrar expected to shake from three to five pounds of bees on the average from each colony, leaving about half the bees to take care of the brood. In other words, by April 20th the total population would average from six to ten pounds of young bees, and that's about the time when the rest of us who do not feed pollen worry because we are having spring dwindling. What a population one could build up by June 1st, simply feeding soybean flour as a supplement to trapped pollen, whenever it is needed. If the honeyflow comes early in June as it sometimes does, we would be ready for it instead of building up our colonies on the June clover and having them ready by July when there may not be a flow.

## Questions and Answers

Here are some of the questions I asked Dr. Farrar, with his answers:

**Question:** How much brood was there the last week in February when you first started feeding pollen?

**Answer:** About three to five frames of brood, depending upon the size of

\* Reprinted from "Wisconsin Beekeeping" May 1944.

the cluster and the amount of reserve pollen available. If pollen is close by and they can get it, there is very little change in the amount of brood during March. It is only when the pollen supply is gone that they stop brood rearing.

**Question:** Did the colonies start increasing in population right away, or was there a decrease at first?

**Answer:** There was a decrease in population when brood rearing started because brood rearing wears out bees rapidly. However, when young bees start to emerge there is a gradual increase in population.

**Question:** Then that is why those of us who do not feed pollen have spring dwindling in April when the bees get pollen from outdoors?

**Answer:** Yes, that's it. As a rule, by February or March very little if any pollen is left in the brood chamber and so brood rearing stops.

**Question:** Have you found anything yet that will take the place of pollen in the soybean mixture, or any substitute that is equal to pollen?

**Answer:** No, we haven't. We find that soybean flour gives good temporary results, but with the flour alone brood rearing continues for only a few weeks.

**Question:** Then that being true, most of us who do not have any pollen will find it useless to feed soybean flour more than a week or two before we expect pollen from the field?

**Answer:** Yes, that's right. However, it would pay every beekeeper to get pollen traps and trap enough pollen in the summer to feed all of his colonies a mixture of one part of pollen to three parts of soybean flour. Pollen trapped from one good colony usually provides enough (average 20 pounds) to feed 50 colonies when it is supplemented with soybean flour.

**Question:** Do you think we'll ever find a perfect substitute for pollen so we won't need to trap any?

**Answer:** We hope so. We are working toward that objective all the time.

— V —

## BEE LOSSES FROM SPRAYING IN UTAH

The "Farm and Home Science" published by the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station has a back page article on "Suggestions for Reducing Bee Losses in Utah." These losses ran into the hundreds of colonies in 1943 and appear to be as bad for 1944 coming up.

The recommendations are the usual ones to the farmer to not spray during bloom, clip undercover plants, notify beekeeper, do not allow dust to drift, apply asparagus dust after pollination and blossoms have dropped, treat alfalfa by dusting when there are no pollinating grasses in bloom, dust squash, melons when blossoms are closed in the evening, flake out grasshopper and cutworm bait slowly and apply agricultural sprays carefully according to approved methods.

The recommendations for the beekeeper is to restrain from placing package bees in the hives containing pollen which has arsenic in them, follow the spray dust program so as

to move bees and be protected, do not locate bee yards near blooming areas of loco weed, locate bees near water supply so as to discourage them of obtaining moisture from spray.

During 1943 the Department examined 115 samples of dead bees, 63 samples of pollen, and 65 of plants, algae, pond water, etc., in cooperation with the Bee Culture Laboratory at Laramie.

The situation is serious but undoubtedly extensive work is being done to attempt to alleviate the difficulty.

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## REARING QUEEN BEES

"The Rearing of Queen Bees," Bulletin No. 145, The West of Scotland Agricultural College, written by Joseph Tinsley, lecturer on beekeeping, is at hand. It is a very interesting bulletin for English beekeepers. It describes the usual grafting methods and tools, with fine illustrations, carrying the beekeeper through the process of raising cells and mating queens.

# OBSERVATIONS ON HONEY IN STORAGE

By W. A. STEPHEN, Central Experimental Farm, Ontario

**F**OR several years over seven hundred samples of honey have been under observation at the Bee Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. These samples are in half-pound "jelly" jars and were filled by beekeepers in every major producing area in the Dominion. They are representative of four crops and are considered to be typical of Canadian honeys.

When the samples were received they were stored on open shelves in the laboratory where temperatures fluctuate much as in a kitchen. Questionnaires accompanied the jars and the information received has aided in drawing conclusions, in general, and in explaining the behavior of the corresponding honey samples in particular.

## General Observations

Most honeys granulate, but not all, as some samples are still liquid after eight years in storage. Honey produced in new equipment is less apt to granulate than honey extracted from combs in use previously. If honey starts to granulate, that is no proof that it will continue until solidly granulated. Breakdown of the granulated structure may occur. Granulation hastens fermentation which causes the breakdown to take place more rapidly than if there is no fermentation.

## Factors Affecting Granulation.

The following major factors affect the rate of granulation, the fineness of the crystals, or granules, and the behavior of the samples in storage: Moisture contents, the number of granules present in the honey when

extracted, temperature, and the source of the nectar.

Moisture content affects honey in storage most by providing a suitable medium for the development of yeasts. While fermentation contributes to the breakdown of the granulated structure, granulation helps to make conditions suitable for fermentation.

This is explained by the fact that there are two main sugars in honey, —levulose and dextrose. Chemically, these two sugars are the same, but levulose is a non-granulating sugar with an affinity for moisture, while dextrose granulates easily and gives up moisture readily. The dextrose crystal (granule) contains less water than ordinary honey, so that when granulation occurs dextrose crystals liberate some water which immediately goes to dilute the levulose. In this way the moisture content of the liquid portion of honey is increased and becomes suitable for yeast growth and consequent fermentation. It must be remembered that honey which appears to be solidly granulated is not quite solid, but is made up of millions of tiny granules of dextrose with a microscopic film of levulose around each one.

Honey of high moisture content is slower to granulate than samples containing less water. This, in turn, means that honey of high moisture may not ferment as readily as samples of lower content which granulate quickly. Of course, yeasts must be present in the honey in the first place, in order that fermentation may result.

The granules present in honey when it is extracted act as nuclei

around which larger granules form. These nuclei may be pollen grains, particles of dust or fine dextrose crystals. Combs that have had honey extracted from them, even if "licked out" by the bees, are never free from particles of honey which may granulate and serve as nuclei for granulation of the next crop. It is for this reason that honey produced in new combs is less apt to granulate. The number of nuclei present affect the rate of granulation and the texture of the final product. Many fine granules give a smooth textured honey, a principle which is used in the production of "creamed" and "processed" honey.

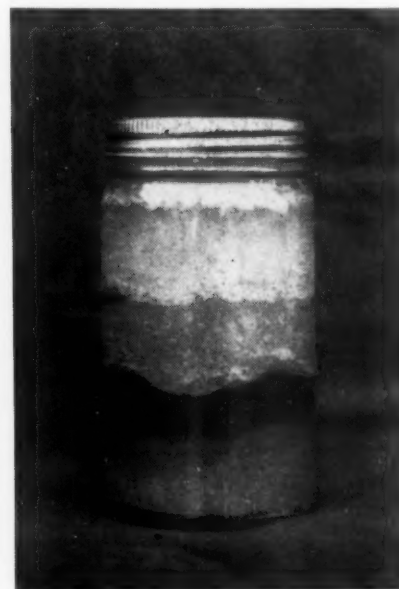
Not only do the dextrose crystals give up some water when they form, but they become heavier and tend to sink to the bottom. If granulation is very slow this is particularly noticeable, and it is frequently observed in heated honeys.

There is the optimum temperature of 57° F. at which granulation takes place, but the conditions of storage in the laboratory were chosen because they were similar to those found in a kitchen or pantry. During the year the temperature varied from 91° F. to 46° F. with an average of 76° F. It was during the summer, however, that breakdown in the granulated structure took place most rapidly.

The source of the nectar determines the composition of the honey, aside from the moisture content. Since there are many different sources, there are many combinations of the various kinds of honey. In general,



Figure 1, above, as described in text, showing the various categories. Figure 2, right, fine granules, settled out at bottom.



light honeys granulate more readily and completely than darker ones, and since fall flowers are a source of darker honey, it follows that the earlier honeys granulate more quickly.

#### Method of Keeping Records

The method of keeping records was quite arbitrary according to the following categories:

1. Complete granulation.
2. Set, with no movement of air bubbles.
3. Quite viscous, but movable air bubbles.
4. Opaque and somewhat viscous.
5. Slightly opaque, showing turbidity.
6. Liquid with no signs of granules.

When honey is completely granulated a general change takes place in appearance. The honey becomes lighter in color and soon whiter areas appear on the sides. This is known as frosting and is seen usually nearer the top. When frosting occurs it signifies the termination of the granulation process and no further records are made until some other visible change takes place. Figure 1 shows the various categories, the sample on extreme left being frosted.

When first received records were made weekly and many samples were completely granulated within a month's time, although after years in storage there are samples in all stages of granulation. After six months of weekly examinations, records were made monthly until the end of the first year. Semi-annual inspections have been made since that time.

#### Breakdown of Granulated Structure

It has been explained previously that the crystals of dextrose form a granulated structure with the spaces between the granules occupied by a more dilute levulose. If no fermentation occurs, the granulated samples stored at ordinary room temperatures will remain practically unchanged for a period of two years. At the end of this time the frosted area may appear to be made up of small bubbles and is usually somewhat discolored. This marks the beginning of the breakdown of the dextrose crystals.

In about another year's time the frosted area will have disappeared and a very thin liquid layer will form near the top, suspending a somewhat leathery film which holds the small bubbles trapped beneath it. As time goes on the liquid layer becomes deeper at the rate of about one-quarter inch a year, until probably one-half of the total volume is occupied by the darker, liquid levulose. When granulation doesn't reach completion before the separation of the two sugars there is no scum on top. The first sign of separation in this case is a moist surface followed by a liquid layer which increases in depth.

#### Fermentation as it Affects Breakdown.

In the case of fermentation resulting from an original yeast inoculum, which has been distributed in the honey, there are small gas bubbles formed throughout the granulated mass. This pressure causes an expansion and concurrent grinding which breaks down the granulated structure resulting in fine granules

settling out as in Figure II. In this instance the liquid layer starts near the bottom and gradually rises, increasing in volume as it nears the top. The gas bubbles in the upper granulated phase become larger during this time, but the rate of generation of the gas is so slow that it can escape around the cap before any considerable pressure is set up within the jar. Frequently the expansion of the honey is sufficient to cause liquid to be forced out around the lid. This is what happens when stored honey is said to be "leaking". Honey that ferments in this way has no leathery scum on the surface of the levulose.

The food materials which the yeasts use are, of course, the sugars in the honey, but only a small percentage of the sugars (not more than seven per cent) is used in the fermentation process.

There are a great many different yeast species capable of fermenting honey and these may give off different odors and act differently in the breakdown of the granulated structure. In some cases the gas bubbles may remain trapped in the granulated mass for long periods without any visible change taking place. In other instances fermentation may not be noticeable in the granulated part, but can be detected by odor in the liquid layer which forms at the top. More rarely in the case of high moisture content, fermentation may take place before granulation. Here the honey is too thin to hold the gas bubbles entrapped and only a ring of foam around the shoulders of the jar and an odor of fermentation indicate yeast activity.

— V —

## THE ROSIN WEEDS FOR BEES SUMMER BLOOMERS IN THE TEST GARDENS

By FRANK C. PELLETT

THE genus *silphium* offers several species of coarse plants with yellow flowers which appear in late summer. In this country they are found in the eastern states from Ontario to the Dakotas but for the greater part in the region known as the prairie states. One species is found as far south as Louisiana and another is recorded as occurring in Georgia but they are characteristic of the mid-west.

There are four species in the American Bee Journal honey plant garden and all are very similar in their attraction for the bees. They are of easy cultivation in any good soil and have been planted to some extent by gardeners who are interested in native plants.

#### Cup Plant or Indian Cup

The cup plant is the one most



Above, flowers of cup plant, (bright yellow); and, left, a clump of the plants.





The rosin weed.

commonly brought to gardens and it has escaped in some localities where not found in the wild state. *Silphium perfoliatum* has a large square stem with the leaves joined at the base to form a cup from which it derives its common name. It grows in clumps and reaches a height of six feet or more. The bright yellow flowers are much visited by the bees in summer and early autumn but localities are rare where enough of the plants can be found to return surplus honey. At this season a variety of composites are in bloom and the honey brought to the hives is likely to come from many different sources.

#### Rosin-Weed

Although all four species are commonly spoken of as Rosin-weeds, it is *Silphium integrifolium* which appears to have no other common name. It reaches a height of six or seven feet with bright yellow flowers about four inches across. The flowers of all four species are similar in size and appearance and as far as I am able to observe the bees show little preference between them. This is strictly a prairie species found from Michigan to Nebraska and southward to northeastern Texas. The leaves join at the base but do not form a cup as does the cup plant.

#### Compass Plant

The compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*) is another species confined to the prairies from Michigan to North Dakota and south to Northern Texas. It reaches a height equal to that of a tall man and has few leaves except at the base where they are much cut and divided. The fancied tendency of the leaves to point their edges to the north and south give it the name of compass plant. Like the others the flowers are visited by a large variety of wild bees as well as honeybees and at times by beetles as well.

#### Prairie Dock

Prairie dock, (*Silphium tere-*

## MY EXPERIENCE WITH POLLEN SUPPLEMENTS

By L. F. Childers

THE past summer I had some varied experiences feeding pollen supplements that might be worth while to your readers. I had received fifty two-pound packages on April first and they were hived on two and three drawn combs. The rest was foundation. Of course they had nothing and had to be fed everything. The sugar solution was standard, two parts sugar to one of water.

I got the soybean flour but failed to get the milk powder. And while we are at it may I say that none of your writers have specified anything about this milk powder. On the market there is powdered buttermilk, powdered skim milk and powdered whole milk. Which one is it? Also powdered milk is made by two processes. In one the partially condensed milk is forced onto a heated revolving drum and scales off of that in thin sheets like onion skin paper. Sometimes the drum gets too hot and scorches the product. In the other process the milk is forced through fine jets into a large vacuum pan where it falls to the floor as a fine flour. This product is never scorched. I think it would be quite a help for us fellows out in the sticks if the supply houses would stock the proper material since soybean flour also is made by two different processes.

I started by stirring the flour into the sugar solution until it would just stand alone. I then put this into a half sized paper plate and slid it under the frames immediately under the cluster as the feeder cans were directly over the cluster. The commotion would get a few bees down on it and they would spread the news to others and after a day or so you could see that some of the mixture

had been eaten, but not before the surface began to dry and harden. In fact the soybean flour used alone is too soggy; the bees can't get hold of it with their mandibles. To lighten it up I used wheat germ meal, first stirring in one-third part soybean flour and then the two parts wheat germ. This made a very porous mixture which the bees could get hold of and they showed their appreciation by eating it all. A good two-story hive will clean out a platter of this in less than a week and chew the bottom out of the platter besides.

When nectar began flowing I stopped feeding the sugar syrup, but for a special reason kept on feeding the substitute until the latter part of August. I found the bees would take the pollen substitute as readily when natural pollen was coming in as they did in the early spring, and a few hives stored some. I thought there was a definite beneficial effect on brood rearing but I wish to discuss that in a later article.

This is the third time I have tried feeding wheat germ to bees and each time there seemed to be beneficial results. Maybe it is wishful thinking. In the process of milling, the germ is rolled flat and is broken to about the size of pin heads and a good deal of the adjacent bran layers are not separated from it. One would not suppose they would eat this bran but it disappeared and was not present on the hive floor or on the ground in front. The chewed-up refuse of the paper plates will be scattered around. I was surprised that they would take pollen substitute when natural pollen was available, but they did and seemed to relish it. Only when the corn fields came in full tassel was there an appreciable slowing up.

Missouri.

— V —

## SAVING BEESWAX

By J. R. Hepler

I have never kept many hives of bees, no more than 20 or 25 at the most, and the exhortations of the Bee Journals and others to save every bit of wax always left me rather cold. Why scrape off all the burr comb and the extra wax to keep it? At the end of the year I might have two pounds at the most, which at 20 cents per pound would be worth 40 cents. "Chicken Feed." Not worth playing with. But about four years ago Mr. Maurice Dadant gave a talk on the place of beeswax in industry, which so impressed me that I have saved every bit of beeswax since, and when something happens to my beeswax now, like wax-moth getting into it, I

*binthinaceum*) is an odd plant with very tall stem and but few leaves about a foot long at the base. It is found as far north and east as Ontario and south as Louisiana. Nowhere that I have ever seen is it common enough to attract the interest of the beekeeper so it can hardly be worthy of notice because of the honey gathered from it.

This group is representative of a large variety of summer flowering plants which collectively contribute to the beekeepers harvest yet which are not sufficiently abundant to provide honey unmixed with that from other sources. Taken together they provide an important addition to the available pasture yet singly they add but little to the crop.



feel as if I was responsible for destroying something that was very valuable and almost irreplaceable.

Up until three years ago, I rendered all the cappings and such other wax as I had, in beekeeping class and then used it for making grafting wax. My sons always took some to wax their skis. But the odds and ends in the apiary, the burr combs and other bits of wax, found their way into the bushes or in the incinerator. Now for the past two years I have saved every bit of wax and rendered it. In 1942 a beekeeper came in and bought it at 40 cents a pound, and I had about eleven dollars worth. I felt like a millionaire. It was like getting money from home. This last year I again saved every bit of wax, sent it in to one of the companies and received sixteen dollars worth of bee supplies for it. It almost makes me feel rich. And yet I didn't take full advantage of all of my wax.

A neighbor, who had bought a couple of dollars worth of bee supplies from me, gave me a bag of old combs. Very foolishly I left this bag stand around in a warm room until I was ready to take care of it and when I opened it there were so many wax-moths in it that it was literally alive with them, thousands and thousands of them, and it only took about six or eight weeks to develop all these pests, although the bag had probably been infected long before I got it.

I am not sure that my method of boiling the wax out in a steam kettle in hot water gets as much of the wax as it ought to. I have wondered whether a solar extractor would not enable me to get more of the wax out of burr combs and old frames than my present method. I have a wax press but I have never been able to warm it up properly.

In any case, I am about twenty-seven dollars ahead in two years, which may not be a fortune but I have the satisfaction of knowing that the wax that I have saved has gone for a good and worthy cause.

Durham, New Hampshire.

— V —

## AFFECT POLLINATION

Whenever the atmosphere is very dry during the time that lima beans are pollinating, we are likely to lose our set. This is not due to the lack of bees or other insects, but to physiological causes related to the dryness of the atmosphere coupled with high temperatures. There seems to be very little that can be done about it.

Lee A. Somers,  
Dept. of Horticulture,  
University of Illinois.

# WHO'S IT?



Our July "unknown".

Instead of being a sticker, last month's picture was a push-over. We would like to make it really hard to tell who the unknown gentleman is each issue. Perhaps this is it.

A full beard is often a good disguise or vice versa. This gentleman today has only a moustache, but he is one of the world's most talked about beekeepers, and knows more about practical beekeeping over the surface of the earth than probably any other living man. With this much to go on, who is it?

There has never been a feature in our pages that has produced more genuine fun than "Who's It?" and so many answers are received that, as we said last month, it is a job to find time to extend all the subscriptions and otherwise settle the score with those who make successful estimate of the identity of each month's unknown beekeeper, but don't let that stop you. Answer at once, Remember our reading pages go to press the 15th of this month, so don't hesitate to write, even if you have tried before and even if you have not heard from us. For those who guess correctly, their subscription to American Bee Journal will advance three months unless, in the card in which the guess is given settlement is requested in some other way.

Last month, T. W. Burleson, Waxahachie, Texas.

There were probably more replies to this one than to any previous issues. Even Tom Burleson says, "It is T. W. Burleson, Waxahachie, Texas, forty years ago." He has a son, Ed. Burleson and some thought

that it is the son instead of the father. It happens too that there is a Tom Burleson (T. C. Burleson) in Colusa, California, also a shipper of package bees and a honey producer, and the name being identical is a matter of constant interest among beekeepers. Yet there is no relation between the two men, even though they are in almost the same business. It is just one of those things.

While there were fewer mistakes in identity in this individual than previously even though the picture was taken years ago, people are still able to say, "This is Tom Burleson," which certainly speaks well for his popularity. Replies were received, from Texas, Indiana, Tennessee, Minnesota, New York, Illinois, Colorado, Alabama, Iowa, Arkansas, Arizona, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Oregon, California, Virginia, Louisiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan, South Carolina and Massachusetts. T. B. Cantrell, Gatesville, Texas writes, "The old boy has changed quite a bit since this picture was taken, but the resemblance is still there." (How do you like that, Tom?) Jos. Finstad, Campbell, Minnesota, says, a little more gracefully, "This is the grand old man, Tom Burleson, of Waxahachie, Texas, an enthusiastic booster of the value of honey." Jasper Knight, Hayneville, Alabama says, "He was a good looking chap when this photo was taken." Haywood T. Bickley, Deloit, Iowa, re-

(Please turn to page 248)



T. W. Burleson, today, a leader in the industry.

# EDITORIAL

## PROFIT THROUGH SERVICE

**I**N the 1870's the leaders in beekeeping were men who displayed great enthusiasm and who did their best to encourage new recruits. Elisha Gallup, an Iowa farmer was one of the best known. Doolittle spoke of him as one of the greatest beekeepers who ever lived. Gallup had a heavy correspondence and spent much of his time in answering letters from those who wished to learn about beekeeping. There was no government help in those days, no extension specialists whose business it was to help the beginner over the hard places. Yet never did the beginner receive greater encouragement and never was there a greater measure of prosperity among the honey producers.

The motto of a well known service club, "He profits most who serves best" should serve as an inspiration for every thoughtful person. There is plenty of evidence that it is true.

The thing most needed by the beekeeping industry just now is the kind of enthusiasm which will attract newcomers to our ranks and which will insure proper direction to their efforts. Those who go out of their way to assist the beginner to get started right and to avoid expensive mistakes will contribute to the future stability of honey production.

— v —

## THE WEATHER

**W**EATHER is the most unpredictable thing with which the beekeeper has to deal yet it is at the same time the thing on which his crop most depends. No matter how good his equipment, how expert his management or how strong his colonies of bees, without favorable weather no honey is harvested.

After a series of extremely dry seasons, we of the Mid-West are now in the midst of an excessively wet period. This year the rains have been so frequent as to keep the bees confined to the hives much of the time. Whereas usually one or two supers will be nearly filled by the middle of June, this year the bees have hardly been self supporting to say nothing of storing surplus. On June 12, when this is written, the hive on scales at the Atlantic, Iowa, experimental apiary is within three pounds of the low point in early May. The twenty-pound gain from fruit bloom has been con-

sumed and with yellow sweet clover in full bloom the bees are marking time until it stops raining.

Failure can come from too much rain as readily as from too little. The one advantage, however, is that plants make vigorous growth for the following season. Fortunately with good weather there is still time for a harvest.

— v —

## BEE PASTURE PLANNING

**T**HE great changes that are taking place will affect every living person in one way or another. Those who anticipate the changes and make plans accordingly will be in a better position than those who fail to realize that adjustments must be made to new conditions.

Never has the beekeeper been in greater need of forward looking leadership than now. Not only do we hear of many beekeepers who are forced to seek new locations because of changing bee pastures but, fruit growers and seed growers report serious shortage of bees for pollination.

The new national organization of beekeepers has a committee headed by Dr. W. E. Dunham, of Ohio University, which is charged with the study of bee pasture problems. It is hoped that a comprehensive program can be worked out which will offer help not only to the beekeeper but to the farmer who needs the bees to insure his seed or fruit crop as well.

It is no simple task that confronts this committee and they will need the assistance of every beekeeper who can offer a practical idea to be included in the shaping of the program. Since conditions vary greatly in different sections no single plan of action will suit every region. Suggestions should be sent to Prof. Dunham for consideration by the committee. If a really workable plan of action can be presented there is every prospect that such institutions as Experiment Stations and Departments of Agriculture will endeavor to put them into effect.

To be successful many people must be served. The beekeeper profits when such crops as sweet clover, buckwheat, or other nectar yielding plants are grown extensively. Others are helped when the concentration of honeybees in the locality is sufficient to insure pollination of the many plants requiring their services. It is a case of profiting most by serving best.

# EDITORIAL

## POOR QUEENS

**N**EVER in the history of the beekeeping industry has the demand for queens and package bees so far exceeded the supply as this year. There has been much disappointment on the part of those whose orders have been returned unfilled. Even greater disappointment has come to some who have received packages headed by drone laying queens. They not only lose a possible crop but spend their time and money for something of no value.

In seasons when weather is unfavorable and orders are pressing, it often happens that queens which are slow in mating are sent out with packages under the impression that they are ready to go.

Many beginners with bees are having poor success and fail to understand the reason. Too often they fail to realize the situation until it is too late to make any use of the poor package by uniting or requeening and the result is total loss.

In a large area of the Mid-West, the spring has been so wet and cold that it has been difficult to establish normal packages because the bees were confined to their hives for such long periods. The package with a drone laying queen is worse than useless.

Other queens have laid for a few days and then been superseded with the result that the package has built up so slowly as to be of little use or has failed altogether. When queen rearing must be carried on during cold and rainy weather, it is very difficult if not impossible to insure proper temperatures for the young larvae. If the cells are chilled at any stage, the resulting queens are likely to be of little value even though they do appear to lay normally for a short time.

Queen breeders have faced a very difficult situation in many cases and have done their best to fill orders on time. Much of the disappointment is due to conditions beyond their control.

— v —

## PROTECT YOUR FUTURE MARKET

**T**HERE is much food for thought in the advertising of the honey packers which has appeared in recent issues of this magazine. The present war demand for commodities is temporary, but a time will come when buyers are less numerous and the food producer must struggle to secure a fair price.

A careful study of some of the leading maga-

zines devoted to food distribution will give one an idea of the vast number of products which now compete for the consumers' attention. When the time comes when there are more sellers than buyers a well organized system of distribution will be necessary to insure prosperity for producers.

The May issue of Pacific Coast Review contains 238 pages and cover. The food products advertised range all the way from milk and cheese to coffee and rice. Butter competes with oleomargarine, honey with corn syrup and a hundred products seek to be included in the food list of the busy housewife.

Since the food needs of the family are definitely limited, it becomes a question of what to buy and what to leave unsold on the grocer's shelf. The product which is brought to attention most frequently and in the most attractive manner will find a ready sale. The product without an aggressive sponsor will find little demand.

Now is the time for the honey producer to get in line with market demands and make sure that his product is kept constantly before the public. It is highly important that the efficient distributor has an ample supply to insure continuous operation. The time is not far distant when we will need every active agent to keep honey moving at a satisfactory price.

— v —

## TOO MUCH MANIPULATION

**B**EEKEEPING usually takes far more manipulation than is either necessary or desirable and it is due to the common use of a hive too small for colony development. Since the bees lack room for food and brood they become crowded and swarm. A strong colony develops along even lines, with eggs and brood in proper order, and, to move brood from one part of the hive to another, mixes brood of different ages, causing an abnormal brood nest, which may cost a part of the crop.

Examination is needed to make sure that the colony has a vigorous queen, ample stores, and freedom from disease, with combs returned to their normal place. With a hive large enough for the colony, crowding is then less apt to result, and with their general use bees would soon be back to their former place on the farm. The need for bees for pollination is likely to restore them in neighborhoods where there are no commercial honey producers.





## ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE



**PFC. RAYMOND W. BARRINGER**

Another beekeeper warrior, this from Mrs. Raymond Barringer, showing her husband with the Marines in the South Pacific. Last year Raymond had forty-four colonies. The picture was taken when he was on furlough last fall.

— V —

### **SGT. SETKA SEES ITALIAN BEES**

A letter to V. E. Fesenmeyer, Riceville, Iowa, from Staff Sergeant Stanley J. Setka gives interesting facts about his experiences in Italy.

"I am bunking now in an old Italian house. We have had some fine weather, nice, sunshiny days. There are a lot of bees here mostly a few hives for home use. They do not seem to take too much care of them. I have looked at some and evidently

no foundation was used. There were a lot of crooked combs. I haven't seen any of them using sections for comb honey. Everything seems to be extracted honey and they do not care whether the queen gets into the supers or not. There were a lot of old combs where we are now. We melted them down and made candles of the beeswax. In fact, that is what I am writing this letter by. I would certainly like to get in on some good



corn fed steak. We had some fresh beef a while back. It was quite coarse, but tasted pretty good. The cattle here are a ranging longhorn."

— V —

### **HONEY PLANTS OF CUBA**

A new publication of more than usual interest has just been issued by the government of Cuba. It is "Plantas Melíferas de Cuba," (Honey

Plants of Cuba) by Gonzalo S. Ordetx. The author has devoted several years to a study of the honey plants of Cuba and this book should be of great value to the beekeepers of the West Indies, Central America as well as Texas and Florida where the flora is somewhat similar.

The book contains 160 large pages with paper cover and is well illustrated. It is written in Spanish and beemen familiar with that language will do well to order a copy at once as the edition is limited and the supply is likely to be exhausted in a short time. The price is forty cents per copy which can be sent by international money order payable to the Minister of Agriculture, Havana, Cuba. Address letters to Mr. Jefe de Publicidad y Divulgacion, Ministerio de Agricultura, Havana, Cuba.

Frank C. Pellett.



Gonzalo S. Ordetx, author of Honey Plants of Cuba.





Warehouse, and neighbor's chicken coop. A bee yard just beyond was rescued.



Bleaching racks, by factory, with equipment and bees flooded. Colonies raised on rack temporarily.



Two of the boys lug 'em out. Some mess. Note the hip boots.



L. C. Dadant grabs the combs as they float. Note supers on outdoor platforms.

## A FLOOD

Flood, fire, and theft are common among beekeepers. We have had all of them before but this year the Mississippi roared down on us with vengeance in its heart, cleaning out one yard and forcing out another, in daylight, with water from one to four feet high. All our yards in the Mississippi bottom lands had to be hurried out, taking two trucks and five men, four nights and days, with little rest. Farmers could not move their crops and lands so as this is written an area from one to several miles wide and twenty-five miles long, with fine crops and farms, is still under water. Moral (of course, for the beekeeper) don't put bees in such places. But, did you ever see a real fall flow? Huh? We're already talking of where the bees will go there, this fall, as all that water and unkept land will surely make a fall crop.

While a gang were dragging out bees in the bottoms, ahead of the water, this yard caught the sweep of the river, directly, and when we got home in the morning, about ten of the factory boys, including the "bosses," were waist deep, as you see. They worked all day to save the bees



Looking toward the factory. The water stopped just short enough. (Photos by Ruth Disselhorst).

and equipment but the bee loss was about two-thirds. All the equipment was saved.

There were hundreds of supers on outdoor platforms, many of them filled with flood water, but a flipping of the combs to shake out the

moisture, and a few days, with the supers stacked crisscross, in the sun, and they were ready for use again. Even the brood combs in drowned colonies, came out pretty fortunately. And what a grand chance to discard the poor ones!



## THE ANSWER

**A** good way is to use full sheets foundation when you are having combs built. This heads off the job of taking poor combs out later. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

When first establishing colonies, I use several good dark combs with a couple of sheets of foundation along with them. If there is a honeyflow, so the foundation will be drawn at once, I have my strong colonies draw these full sheets. Weaker colonies are not given foundation to draw. They will not do a good job.

The finished combs are given to the weak colonies that are building up.

There may be undesirable combs to remove from other causes. These are all noted along with the manipulation of the colony and many removed in the first inspection in early spring when it can be done to advantage. Combs free of brood and stores are put in the "wax cake" at once and those that are bad, but still contain valuable brood and stores are raised above the brood nest or used to boost weaker colonies until their holdings are disposed of. Then they are removed and melted.

Keep the brood nest clear of bad combs. It pays. It has for me in thirty years of beekeeping.

W. P. Kinard,  
Mississippi.

— V —

**T**HE best way is to take the combs out when there is a honeyflow and replace them with full sheets of foundation. Do not do this when there is no flow as the bees will gnaw holes in the foundation before they are drawn.

If the poor combs have brood in them, they can be put on top for the bees to fill, and the brood will emerge. The combs should be marked

### THE QUESTION

*How do you get bad combs out of the brood nest?*

and at extracting time they can be set aside for melting.

Urban J. Ashbacher,  
Iowa.

— V —

**T**HE worst combs are those that have become stretched into drone comb from sagging or from the repair of damage. We slice off the drone down to the comb level and put the combs in the third or fourth story of the colony at the outside where it will be cleaned and filled

with honey. Put a white comb next to the "beheaded" one to keep the queen out of them. After extracting, melt up the bad ones.

A bad comb with worker brood is placed at the outside of the first or second story in the place of the pollen combs usually there. The empty places in the brood nest are filled with good used combs which the queen will readily accept. After brood has emerged from the combs that are to be removed, they are moved upstairs to an extracting super and melted up at the end of the season.

Pollen combs that have been removed from first and second stories are placed to the outside of new supers which tends to induce the bees to come up, but does not invite the queen, since the other combs in the extracting supers are not black combs.

Thos. P. Edwards,  
South Dakota.

— V —

### QUESTION FOR NEXT MONTH

*How do you find the queen bee? This is an interesting topic. It sounds simple, but there are many ways to do it, particularly with queens that are hard to find.*

*Try your answer to this question. Pages for next issue go to press the 15th of this month, so get your answers in before then. Payment for answers will be made at contributor rates, or in subscription. When you send your answer, make your choice. If you do not hear promptly, remember we get lots of replies. We will answer as soon as possible.*

**I** work all undesirable combs out of the brood nest while handling the combs for inspection for queen cells, etc. I keep a supply of good drawn combs at hand ready to be used in replacing those removed.

The undesirable combs are placed in a super plainly marked, and this super is used above the excluders until filled with honey. After extracting, the combs can be melted. The supers so used should be tight, so emergency queens reared in any brood present may not result in swarming.

I provide desirable drawn combs for this by using frames of full sheets of foundation above the brood nest of strong colonies in a good honeyflow.

J. H. Sturdevant,  
Nebraska.

(Please turn to page 243)

# ● Recipes ●

Summer months formerly meant a vacation to girls and boys in school, but not during war time. Mothers have been eagerly waiting for their help in the home. Girls and boys are always happy if they are learning something new so why not teach them to plan and prepare the meals this summer. They can also relieve mother from standing in line in the stores. They can do the grocery buying.

Salads will be a favorite with them and with the family so let us start out with a family salad. It may be a vegetable salad one day—a meat salad or fruit salad on other days. Serve with small hot biscuits or tiny hot muffins, rhubarb jelly, and tall glasses of iced tea sweetened with honey.

— V —

For salad greens use one or a combination of greens such as: lettuce, endive, romaine, chicory, escarole, watercress, or peppergrass.

— V —

## Fruit Salad

Arrange sections of grapefruit and orange on crisp lettuce. (Berries in season make a pretty and delicious addition). Place a stuffed cooked prune for each serving in center. Fill prune with equal parts of peanut butter and honey blended together.

For extra good salad dressing for fruit beat equal parts of honey and lemon juice together.

— V —

## Meat Salad

(Serves 6)

- 1/2 lb. lean veal (cooked)
- 1/2 lb. lean pork (cooked)
- 1 cup diced celery

Dice meat and add diced celery. Pour 3/4 cup French Dressing over meat and celery and marinate in the refrigerator for one hour before serving. Fold in just enough mayonnaise to hold ingredients together. Serve on crisp lettuce.

— V —

## Muffins

- 2 cups sifted enriched flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup raisins
- 1 egg
- 1 cup milk
- 1/4 cup honey
- 3 tablespoons melted shortening

Sift together, flour, baking powder, and salt. Add raisins. Beat egg, add milk, honey, and shortening, and blend thoroughly. Add to flour mixture, stirring only until flour is moistened. Fill greased muffin pans

2/3 full. Bake in moderately hot oven (425° F.) 20 minutes. Yield: About 1 1/2 dozen 2-inch muffins.

— V —

## Iced Tea

Make tea twice as strong as for hot tea. Use freshly boiled water. Pour this freshly made hot tea in a glass that contains 1 tablespoon honey and ice cubes.

— V —

## Rhubarb Jelly

Wash rhubarb, cut in one inch pieces without removing skin. Place in kettle over low heat. Add just enough water to prevent sticking. Cover and cook until tender. Strain through a jelly bag. Place juice in large kettle. To each cup of juice add 2 tablespoons gran. pectin and stir vigorously. Bring to a boil. Add 1 cup honey for each cup juice. Continue boiling until the jelly test is reached. Pour into sterilized jelly glasses. Cover with paraffin. Note: One pound of rhubarb makes about 1 cup juice.

— V —

Honey, because of its colloidal character, is an ideal sweetener for mayonnaise.

— V —

Fruit cups are improved by adding honey. Fruit and honey are natural sweets, hence merge deliciously.

— V —

Children and grown-ups too will enjoy honey on their cereal.

— V —

Honey keeps well in a warm, dry place where the temperature is 75° F. or over.

— V —

For picnic sandwich fillings combine cream cheese and honey or peanut butter and honey. Use 1/2 cup honey to 1/4 cup peanut butter.

— V —

Honey sweetens hot and cold beverages in a unique way.

— V —

Cakes and cookies made with honey are noted for their keeping qualities.

— V —

Honey in milk and on bread contains a great amount of nourishment and is good at any time.

—American Honey Institute,  
Madison 3, Wis.

## THE ANSWER

(Continued from page 242)

ONE bad comb in the center of a brood nest will often cause congestion in one part of the hive leading to supersedure or swarming, and one or two bad combs in the brood nest will turn a highly profitable colony into one that is a "boarder" or non-profit sharing.

I get them out this way. If the colony fails to build up fast in warm weather, I examine it for old queens, disease or poor combs. Often it is the result of one or two bad combs in the brood nest. I remove the poor combs and replace with good ones. The presence of large numbers of drones in flight often is cause for suspecting that there are poor combs or drone layers in the colony, and more often, poor combs. If you replace the combs removed with foundation, put the foundation at the outer edge of the brood nest where it will retard the queen the least.

By the middle of May here in Indiana, many colonies reach swarming strength. I practice the Demaree plan of swarm control and in putting the queen down below an excluder, I make sure she has a full set of the best combs. The brood which is raised above the excluder may contain defective combs which will be removed at extracting time. Following this method, results in the operator of a few hundred colonies having yards of bees which will continue to improve in efficiency.

Harry T. Starnes,  
Indiana.

— V —

AS we produce comb honey, we must use a different plan than the extracted honey producer. Every year we go through our hives and we mark poor combs and move them to the outer edges of the brood nest. If they contain brood, we take them out of the hive as soon as all the brood has emerged and if they contain good honey, we leave them in next to the walls until spring when the bees have emptied them, and then we replace them with good combs.

We try to have at least two strong colonies to draw out foundation for replacement combs.

Edward Truckenbrod,  
Illinois.

— V —

AS I work the bees in the spring, I mark the bad combs by cutting a notch in one end of the top bar. When I put supers on, I take these poor combs out of the brood nest and put them in the supers, putting good combs in their place. This helps bees get to work in the supers quicker. Be careful that the queen is not raised. I use queen excluders between the

(Please to turn page 244)



# • American Honey Institute •

If one pays a high price and gets quality, he soon forgets the price, but when one pays a high price and receives poor quality, he does not forget. An item of quality pays dividends for year to come.

— V —

Two amusing incidents happened to the Director of the Institute within an hour today. As she was on her way home from the office, a man stopped her and said, "Pardon me, but that pin you wear on your blouse looks real enough to be alive." He then said, "Good gracious, it is alive." It was a real live honey bee.

— V —

She then stopped into a store to buy kidney for her pet cat. As she stood in line at the cashier's counter, she noticed that an attractive young couple just ahead of her had purchased a five-pound jar of honey. The man held the door open for Mrs. Grace. She thanked him and said, "I should like to send you a honey recipe book." The man and his wife just ignored her. As she walked along she said to herself, "Well, it is good enough for me. I am too friendly. This will be a lesson for me." Just then the couple passed her and she observed that they were using the sign language.

— V —

Pleased customers always come back while displeased customers do not.

— V —

Bulletin No. 8 to members told that the April issue of *Gourmet* would have a picture of a comb of luscious Honey on its cover page. It is far lovelier than we had anticipated. The cover page is truly a masterpiece. The artist has pictured a most inviting cup of tea, a comb of honey, popovers, and an exquisite spray of apple blossoms with a bee on its way to a blossom. The popovers are no doubt Honey Cranberry Popovers since this recipe appears in the issue.

— V —

We quote "Honey Cranberry Popovers": Grind enough raw cranberries, using the finest blade, to obtain 1/3

cup. Blend this thoroughly with 1 scant cup whole milk, 2 tablespoons liquid honey, and 1 tablespoon melted butter. Let stand for 30 minutes; then beat in briskly 1 cup pastry flour sifted with 1/3 teaspoon salt and a generous grating of nutmeg. Pour half full 12 very hot custard cups that have been generously buttered (the butter must sizzle when it is applied with the brush). Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) for 20 minutes; then dry the popovers for another 15 to 20 minutes at 325° F. Serve at once very hot, preferably for breakfast.

— V —

At a recent session of the United States Farm Chemurgic Conference it was stated that a process for the manufacture of syrup from wheat has been perfected, and that commercial production at the rate of a million pounds per month is under way.

— V —

If enough honey can be secured, it may be used as a vehicle for vitamins by a pharmaceutical establishment.

— V —

The National Confectioners' Association recently held a wartime conference at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. The Director of the Institute was invited as a guest and to talk on recent research. She was unable to attend on account of the meeting of the American Home Economics Association in Chicago during June. However, a recommendation for research on a Honey Tidbit for children was sent to the committee.

— V —

An item in *Food Field Reporter* states that Deaeration would aid the processing of milk, honey, and cat-sup.

— V —

## SPRAYS REPELLENT TO BEES

Recent tests made at the Rothamstead Station in England show that sprays containing lime sulfur, nicotine sulfate or copper sulfate are strongly repellent to bees. Open apple blossoms sprayed with lime sulfur as weak as one per cent were repellent for at least seven days.

("Food For Victory with King Apple," University of Illinois, June, 1944.)

## THE ANSWER

(Continued from page 243)

brood nest and the extracting supers. After extracting, I junk the bad combs.

Herman N. Welter, Jr.,  
Iowa.

— V —

IF no brood is in the comb, I place it in an extra hive body above an inner cover, and uncap the honey. If it is partly granulated, sprinkle on warm water. If the comb contains brood, put them at the outside of the brood nest until the brood is gone, and then proceed as with the others. They may then later be removed after having been cleaned up by the bees.

Wm. T. Malmrose,  
Nebraska.

— V —

AS soon as discovered, place them in a super above a queen excluder and mark with a colored crayon so that they can be distinguished as poor combs at a glance. When they are extracted, either put them aside for melting or renew the marking with a more permanent paint and thereafter use only as extracting combs.

If one does not use queen excluders, place the poor combs at the sides of the top supers and mark distinctively on the top bars so as to use them only as extracting combs.

Combs that have their corners filled with drone cells can be repaired with foundation as indicated in the June number of this *Journal*. Such combs should be drawn out above the brood chamber during a honeyflow.

Dr. J. E. Eckert,  
California.

— V —

I use shallow supers, but each year I use a few deep bodies to get good combs to replace poor ones. When visiting the yard, take excluders and good combs, and an extra hive body, and remove poor combs, making sure the queen is not on them, and put them in the hive body, replacing the combs removed with good ones, put the hive body of poor combs above a queen excluder and shake the bees off. Then the brood will emerge. Let the combs fill with honey and dispose of them at extracting time. I use the weakest colonies for this purpose.

Virgil R. Keith,  
Alabama.

## ● All Around the Bee Yard ●

Every man in the bee gang here is tuckered out by one of those combinations of unexpected events that cannot be anticipated and yet, when they come, take all the strength and energy available to meet the challenge successfully. On page 241 the pictures give an idea of at least one of the events in the combination, a flood, the like of which we hope never to see again. The concentration of 1,500 colonies from Iowa in two remaining locations, necessitated by having lost our men to the armed forces, combined with the flood, to surround our immediate premises with about 1,000 colonies of bees, in a small area. The flood itself caused night and day work. We lost some of the bees as the pictures show. Since then we have been moving—moving—moving—with the honeyflow right at hand to get the bees in smaller yards at a distance. Now the end of that is in sight, but we are still tuckered.

— V —

Jack Deyell (Gleanings, page 158) says, "Now here I am with about 30 years' experience with bees, and I'll have to admit that during the years I have never realized as I have in the last year, how important it is to have colonies of maximum strength, boiling over with bees, at the right time—the beginning of the major honeyflow."

— V —

Let's emphasize that last sentence. Whether it is important to have colonies boiling over with bees at any other time is a question which will raise much argument among beekeepers. Personally, I would rather have colonies boiling over with bees of the right age at the very start of the major flow than at any other time, although there is some evidence to the effect that it is possible to manipulate the population peak of a colony to suit our purposes.

For instance, an early strong colony, one of those colonies that results from an extra fine fall queen with an abundance of honey and pollen for winter in a sheltered spot, Farrar style, will perhaps produce its own bees and make up losses. It can also be divided at peak time, and cut in half so that the actual population rise is timed to meet the flow. Also a good brood supply in the latter part of a good flow gives an abundance of material from which to make increase and fill empty equipment, etc. against the year to come.

I am beginning to look with favor on the extra strong early colony, divided to delay the peak until the flow and reunited; or worked with two queens; or with one part left to make a winter brood nest to be returned to the producing half of the division at the end of the season.

— V —

Howdy steps right out in "The Beekeepers Magazine," page 12, "Honey For Freedom," when he comments on the manpower shortage and the military demand for 11,000,000 men, about one out of every six males in the country. He says, "If, of the six, two are too old, two are too young, and one is rejected, then practically every acceptable man will go into uniform. Those in essential work will not get indefinite deferment."

Then he gives beekeeping a good break. "A food industry must stand examination, not on the basis of the desirability of food, but whether the food is yielding a defensible amount of nourishment for the labor and materials consumed . . . Hog raising is said to yield 50,000 pounds of food per man-year; fishing 200,000 pounds per man-year. Counting two men for six months, as equal to a man-year, beekeeping last year produced about 60,000 pounds per man-year. Honey is a carbohydrate food and not exactly comparable to meat, but all production is intimately interconnected."

"Does beekeeping have moral right to claim necessary manpower? The facts in its favor are: 1. Output per man is moderately good. 2. It uses no raw material that could be put to other uses, or that in turn requires man-power. 3. The product is ready for the consumer without further manufacturing, milling, or slaughter. 4. Wax is a valuable, critical by-product. 5. It contributes greatly, and usually automatically, to the production of seed and fruit crops."

"With victory, the need for seed to export approaches. Even before it was occupied by the Nazis, southern France was so short of seed that 10 per cent of the land was idle. For the devastated areas, seed and stock will have to be supplied before they can become self supporting."

"Dairy products are generally conceded to be essential. The only way to get them is from cattle. Cattle live on pasture. The most productive pastures include sweet clover. Sweet clover comes only from seed. Yet a

recent letter from Illinois College of Agriculture contains this surprising sentence: 'As a matter of fact, because of the demand for food and feed, there is practically no farmer in Illinois who would dare leave sweet clover for a seed crop.' If that is a logical idea, beekeeping should be suspended for the duration."

Good for you, Howdy. These figures should be on every beekeeper's tongue. They are facts, not fancies.

— V —

We learned a lot about moving bees from our flood experience, even though we thought we knew a lot about it before. Some colonies were picked up in daylight and moved right out of their location. We didn't lose as many bees as we thought we would, and they are now in the honeyflow in good strength. Colonies moved at night will move successfully with screens at the entrance, not too carefully placed, bees clustering on the outside, seemingly not minding the trip. We think this is better than moving with entrance wide open, although some loads were moved with entrance wide open successfully. In moving long distances, top and entrance screens of considerable proportions seem to be necessary. Sometimes empty supers with the two screens permit bees with considerable honey and strength to be moved without much loss.

— V —

Combs that have been filled with water and in which the brood has been killed by drowning may be aired in screened boxes in the sun and may become well conditioned for giving back to bees to finish the job. It is surprising what a lot may be recovered in this way.

— V —

Saving beeswax is a favorite topic. This year, one of our operators, by scraping the tops of the brood combs before putting on supers, secured 20 pounds of good wax from about 300 colonies. It is certainly worth the effort

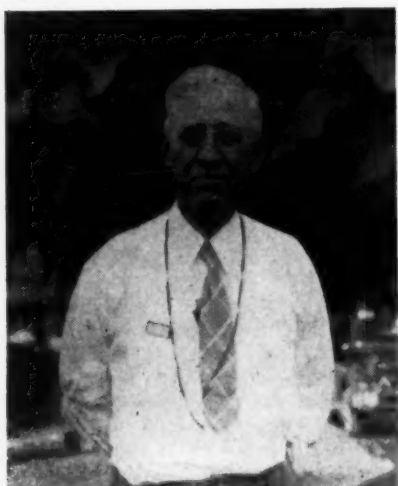
— V —

### IDAHO

Winter losses have been light in Idaho with the exception of a few areas where winter stores were made up of too large a proportion of honeydew. The consumption of stores was heavy with considerable feeding necessary in the spring. Moisture conditions have been greatly improved. The demand for honey is light but the supply is light too.

Glen Perrins,  
Utah.

## ● Meetings and Events ●



**Honorary Degree for E. R. Root**

We have just learned that on June 3 the Ohio State University located at Columbus, Ohio conferred on E. R. Root, Senior Editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* at Medina, Ohio, the degree of Doctor of Laws. Our readers will join us in congratulations both to the University and to Mr. Root.

The degree was conferred on account of his outstanding work in the field of beekeeping and bee pollination.

We assume that Mr. Root could now logically be addressed as "Doctor" but those of us who have known him so intimately for so many years will continue to address him affectionately as "E. R."

Mr. Root still "carries on" in the field of beekeeping and not only attends many meetings but takes a prominent part in the correspondence and in the publication of "*Gleanings in Bee Culture*" which he has been associated with for so many years.

Besides being chairman of the Board of the Root Company and Editor of *Gleanings*, Mr. Root has also been director of the Savings Deposit Bank Company of Medina for many years.

— V —

### **New Rochelle (N. Y.) July 16**

The New Rochelle Beekeepers Associations (New York) will hold their regular monthly meeting at the home and apiary of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Roth, 146 Oak Street, Portchester, N. Y. on Sunday, July 16, at 2:30 P. M. The subject open for discussion will be adding supers for the fall harvest of honey. Bring your problems and questions as there

are always expert beemen on hand for this purpose. An interesting afternoon is planned and refreshments will be served following the meeting. Anyone interested in bee culture from Westchester County and vicinity are welcome to attend.

S. Barnes,  
Publicity.

— V —

### **Virginia, Lynchburg, July 20**

The annual summer meeting and picnic of the Virginia State Beekeepers' Association will be held Thursday, July 20th, from 10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., at Miller Park, Lynchburg, Virginia. All beekeepers are cordially invited."

H. W. Weatherford,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

— V —

### **New Jersey, New Brunswick, July 20**

There will be held a field meeting of the New Jersey Beekeepers Association at the "Log Cabin" on the grounds of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, July 20th, 1944 commencing at ten o'clock A. M. Dr. Robbins will discuss "Nectar Secretion"; Dr. Pepper will discuss a timely topic. Mr. Filmer will discuss the bee research projects being conducted at the station. Mr. Holcombe will report on the bee disease control work in the state. There will be round table discussions, so bring your bee problems.

Elmer G. Carr,  
Sec'y-Treas.

— V —

### **North Dakota, July 28**

The North Dakota Beekeepers' Association will hold its annual summer meeting and picnic at the Detroit Lakes, Minnesota park and pavillion, July 28th. Speakers are being arranged for.

Arvid P. Benson,  
Sec'y-Treas.

— V —

### **Middlesex County (Mass.) July 29**

The July meeting of the Middlesex County Beekeepers Association will be on Saturday, July 29, at 2:00 P. M., at the home and apiary of M. W. Barrett, "The Bee King," No. 25R Emmett Street, Hyde Park, Massachusetts. Suffolk and Norfolk county beekeepers are especially invited to enjoy this gathering. With

the sandwiches which you pack for your picnic supper, please also bring plate, cup and spoon for ice cream, honey and coffee which will be served by the ladies.

A. M. Southwick,  
President.

— V —

### **Cuyahoga County (Ohio) July 30**

On Sunday, July 30, our association plays host to Northern Ohio Beekeepers at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 2717 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Starting at 10:00 A. M., the meeting will continue into the late afternoon, involving Jere Fraser, Jack Deyell, Chas. Reese, E. R. Root, R. F. Remer, Dr. Dunham, Elmer Carroll, and many others. Everyone's welcome. Will you be with us? Come on you beekeepers.

Ed Johnson,  
Secretary.

— V —

### **Ohio Summer Meetings, July 30 August 1**

Northern and Western Ohio Beekeepers' Summer Meetings are being scheduled on July 30, 31, and August 1 in cooperation with the Cuyahoga, and the Tri-County Beekeepers' Associations.

The Northern Ohio meeting will be on July 30th at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 2717 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. This will be an all-day meeting. An attractive program is being worked out by the program committees of the county and state associations. The Cuyahoga County Beekeepers' Association is well known throughout Ohio as one of the largest associations and for their large meetings. Beekeepers in northern, northeastern and south-central Ohio will find this meeting well worth attending.

The Western Ohio Meeting is scheduled for July 31st and August 1st at Delphos, Ohio. The Tri-County Beekeepers' Association is one of the oldest associations in the state and has served the needs particularly of the commercial beekeepers of western Ohio. The program being planned by the co-operating associations will be built around the problems encountered by the larger honey producers. A banquet is planned for the evening of July 31st.

Several important out-of-state speakers will participate in both the northern and western Ohio meetings. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these important Ohio meetings.

W. E. Dunham, Secretary,  
Ohio State Beekeepers'  
Association.



John Conner

One of our really good beekeepers has given everything for his country. John Conner is reported missing in action, and the War Department gives little hope that he will return. So far as we can learn, he was on a transport sunk in the Mediterranean on April 20th, and was not accounted for among the rescued.

John went to war because he wanted to. He was 42 years old, and could have backed out when he was called. Instead, he entered into the service of his country in the same spirit that he carried on his beekeeping. Although the Air Force is manned generally by younger men, John's enthusiasm and actual youth kept him in it, and his rating of motor expert was full warranted.

He is known to beekeepers mostly for his stubbornness in advocating the top entrance as a remedy for winter losses caused by excessive moisture within the hives. He never claimed that he originated the idea, but pointed to Langstroth as his source of information.

We who knew him well, greatly respected his close study of botany as related to beekeeping. His library of old magazines and bee books was extensive, and many of us knew of his passion for accuracy in the development of beekeeping practices ever since he started at the age of 16.

The uncertainty of his passing keeps alive the hope that someday soon we will get good news. We are informed that circumstances are very much against this hope. But we will carry on, and try to finish the wonderful work that he started.

E. D. Werth.

— V —

#### Affiliation with the National Federation

The M-States are now leading in membership in the National Federation of State Beekeepers Associations with Missouri having the honor of being first to affiliate and Illinois occupying the latest niche or No. 15. As of June 2, with other states expected to be affiliated in the near future, the list of states with the number of members is as follows:

Iowa	415	Arkansas	71
Maine	128	Empire State	
Michigan	519	(N. Y.)	300
Minnesota	289	Idaho	45
Missouri	40	Oregon	40
Montana	41	Rhode Island	75
Nebraska	46	Maryland	65
Wisconsin	479	Illinois	424

The Honey Plant committee is now fully organized with Dunham of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, acting as Chairman, to whom any information or suggestions should be forwarded. The committee

## BERRY'S RELIABLE BEES and QUEENS

GENTLE DAUGHTERS OF QUEENS BRED FOR RESISTANCE

July Prices

Quantity	Queens	2-lb. pkgs.	3-lb. pkgs.	4-lb. pkgs.
1-24	\$1.00	\$3.25	\$4.25	\$5.25
25-100	.90	3.10	4.10	5.10
100-up	.75	3.00	4.00	5.00

For queenless packages deduct price of queens. Wings of queens clipped free of charge when wanted. All queen bees are select, the culls we destroy.

Strengthen your weak colonies ahead of the honeyflow by adding a few bees. Large honey producers tell us there is nothing that beats it. We suggest that you try it. If you are dividing or making increase, shake in a package with each increase, and watch results. We guarantee a pleasant surprise.

**M. C. BERRY & SON, Box 684, Montgomery, Ala.**

Forty-Nine Years with the Bees

## Pettit's Package Bees and Queens

Do you know that queens can be wintered over in nuclei in almost any climate? If not let me tell you how.

Then order Pettit's Queens for now, requeen and make those nuclei to winter over.

**1-23, 90c ea. 24-99, 85c. 100 up, 80c**

Canadians please note we can no longer accept payment at Georgetown, Ontario. Send U. S. funds to Tifton with order.

**FOR NEXT SPRING**, order package bees without queens to build up these nuclei, or packages with queens to make more increase.

Orders are being booked now without deposits subject to agreement on prices in November.

**MORLEY PETTIT, Tifton, Ga., U. S. A.**

## Italian Package Bees and Queens

Package Bees With Queens

Quantity	1 to 25	26 up
3-Lb. Package	\$4.50	\$4.35
4-Lb. Package	5.50	5.35
5-Lb. Package	6.50	6.35
Queens	.95	.90

**B. J. Bordelon Apiaries : : Moreauville, Louisiana**

## Daughters of Stock Bred for Resistance

QUEENS 1-24 \$1.25; 25-100 \$1.15

23 YEARS QUEEN BREEDERS. LOUISIANA'S OLDEST COMB-LESS PACKAGE BEE SHIPPERS

**RED STICK APIARIES & CO.**

Main Office 125 Lessard Street, Donaldsonville, La.  
TELEGRAPH—WESTERN UNION

## MOORE'S STRAIN

Away back in 1879 I commenced rearing Italian queens with the object of improvement constantly in view.

By careful selection during all these years I have succeeded in producing a strain of three-banded, leather-colored Italian bees, known as MOORE'S STRAIN OF ITALIANS, which has won a world-wide reputation for honey-gathering, hardiness, gentleness, etc. Send for descriptive circular and read reports from those who have tried them.

Untested Queens, \$1.25 each; 6 for \$7.00; 12 or more, \$1.00 each.

**J. P. MOORE, R. 3, Falmouth, Ky.**

Former address, Morgan, Ky., U. S. A.  
Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

## Thrifty Bees

PROMPT SHIPMENT  
THREE-BANDED ITALIANS ONLY

1 to 24, \$1.00; 25 to 99, \$ .90;  
100 up \$ .80 each.

THRIFTY BEES  
are guaranteed to please.

**W. J. FOREHAND & SONS**

FORT DEPOSIT, ALA.

Breeders Since 1892

## Northwest Headquarters

FOR

LEWIS-DADANT BEE  
SUPPLIES

Authorized dealer. Prompt shipment from complete stock of available items.  
Send for catalog.

### HONEY CONTAINERS

We carry carloads of glass and tin honey containers in stock.  
Send for price list.

### HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

Any amount, accepted in trade or will pay cash, at ceiling prices.

### HONEY SALES COMPANY

1806-08 No. Washington Ave.  
MINNEAPOLIS, (11) MINN.

## Guaranteed Quality

## ITALIAN QUEENS

Any quantity

85 Cents

**The Puett Co., Hahira, Ga.**

When Writing Our Advertisers,  
Please Mention the Bee Journal.

membership with a brief report of its activities and proposals may be expected in the near future.

Other committees being formulated are Research, Convention, Resolution, and Beekeepers Rights. The latter is of importance because of recent unfavorable and pending court decisions relative to the keeping of bees within city limits. Also because of past and future danger to bees from the promiscuous application of insect poisons, particularly dusts which may float to blossoms of surrounding crops. The newly promoted DDT poison may become a serious problem for beekeepers.

The Federation has made some attempts to secure consideration of service deferments for both package bee and honey producers. In view of draft regulations well known to readers, it is perhaps needless to say that we have not been particularly successful except perhaps in drawing attention to Washington officials, the importance of beekeeping and the plight of some producers. While we have received sympathetic letters from the War Food Administration and Selective Service Headquarters, the general regulations are cited with beekeepers being instructed to follow the customary procedure in securing deferments.

The production of honey has been recognized by the Selective Service System as an essential agricultural activity. This classification is given officially in Local Board Memorandum No. 164 which should be consulted by those concerned. Men under 26 engaged in production of honey may be considered by local boards for deferment if regularly engaged and if personally making a substantial contribution to it and if irreplaceable. In case of denial by the local board, the applicant has the right of appeal.

Processors of honey and bee shippers have been designated as essential, and are covered by different rules and fall within Groups 5 and 6 of the list of essential activities contained in Local Board Memorandum No. 115, amended May 12, 1944.

Men over 26 and under 38 years are more likely to be deferred but still must qualify by being employed in an essential activity. Major General Lewis B. Hershey has urged employers to appeal the case of any registrant over 26 years of age who has been classified 1-A if the work performed by such registrant is deemed to be essential. The right of appeal is available to employers of such registrants even though the ten-day appeal period has passed. The appeal procedure is authorized in a circular, "Employer's Right and Responsibilities under Selective Service

## WHO'S IT?

(Continued from page 237)

members him as "my fine boss. Possibly Mr. Burleson won't recognize this picture himself." V. O. Lee, Charleston, Arkansas says, "Where beekeepers meet and Burleson is present, father Tom always draws the crowd." Willis C. Collier, Tucson, Arizona, "I think Tom must be somewhere near my age which is 67, and I think this picture must have been taken thirty-five years ago." (Tom says forty.) John Haefeli, Monte Vista, Colorado, "A fine speaker, a host and a gentleman." A. D. Hardy, Powell, Wyoming "The minute my eyes hit the picture and before I read anything, it was T. W. Burleson standing out all over." C. Pounders, Texarkana, Texas, writes, "a Christian gentleman and an efficient beekeeper, with a wonderful personality, liked by everyone who knows him." John Krueger, Deloit, Iowa, "He still looks young enough to be easily recognized from this picture." M. B. Hinton, Kenedy, Texas, "Tom Burleson. I would know his hide in a tan yard." Lewis M. White, Portland, Oregon, "You make it simple—Texas Tom Burleson. There is certainly a family resemblance between him and Ed." Chas. A. Reese, Columbus, Ohio, "Yes, it is Uncle Tom of Waxahachie." David Dunavan, Clemson College, South Carolina, "How can a man change so little in looks in all these years?" Guy LeSturgeon, San Antonio, Texas "as though a Texan would not know our best beekeeper. I knew him when he was young enough to look like this picture."

Wrong guesses — quite a few thought that Daddy Tom was son Edward. A few thought he was T. E. Burleson of California. Paul A. Oblack, Willard, Wisconsin says, "It is L. W. Parks of the G. B. Lewis Company." W. Leon Rogers, Georgetown, Massachusetts honors R. H. Kelty, of East Lansing, Michigan. J. J. Vargo, Granite City, Illinois saw a resemblance to Frank C. Pellett, Field Editor, American Bee Journal, and F. L. Eddelman, North Vernon, Indiana thinks it to be C. H. Pease, of Canaan, Connecticut.

Now, try again for next month. Yours for fun.

Procedures," which should be consulted.

V. G. Milum,  
Illinois.

— V —

From the National Federation  
President

To enable effective action, to further or protect the rights of beekeeping either in production or dis-

tribution, or in scientific research, a strong national organization is necessary. Delegates from many states and individuals from everywhere in the country showed a deep interest in the successful formation of a national federation at two meetings in Chicago. It is now up to the officers of the state associations and to the delegates who represented them, also to individual beekeepers to act while the opportunity is here.

Dr. V. G. Milum, 104 Vivarium Building, Champaign, Illinois is the national secretary and treasurer. I appeal to all state associations who have not sent in their minimum fee of \$5.00 or 5 cents per member, whichever is larger, to do so now, with a list of names and addresses of their members. The fee from state associations must be small as many members are small beekeepers. This will insure a large membership. A substantial fund, however, is necessary so the organization will not be hampered in its action. We urge commercial beekeepers for personal contributions. A few have expressed a willingness to contribute fifty to even a hundred dollars. Dr. Milum is ready to receive the money and we are anxious to build up a large membership to place the National Federation on a financial basis so that adequate action can be expected from it as conditions dictate and demand in the best interest of the industry.

Oscar H. Schmidt, President  
National Federation of State  
Beekeepers' Associations.

— V —

#### Bronx County (N. Y.) July 9

The Bronx County Beekeepers Association will hold the regular monthly meeting Sunday, July 9 at 2:30 P. M. at the home and apiary of Mrs. Grace Bowen, 1336 Balcom Avenue, Bronx. An inspection of bees will be made, and a demonstration given in handling bees. Bring your problems here. Refreshments will be served. All beekeepers are welcome.

Harry Newman,  
Secretary.

— V —

#### Orchids to Mr. Yerky

Orchids to Mr. Yerkey, past secretary of The Rock River Valley (Ill.) Association, for a job well done for two years. Having sold all of his equipment prior to the meeting of June 11, he resigned.

Virgil Goodrich, Mt. Morris, was newly appointed. To him we present forget me nots. Let's cooperate with the new secretary. I know the association has faithful members. We have three meetings a year annually. Any-

one interested please write Virgil Goodrich, Emily Street, Mt. Morris.  
S. S. Claussen.

— V —

#### Illinois Association, Elgin, July 23

The Illinois State Association will hold a mid-summer meeting in the field House at Lords' Park, Elgin, Illinois, Sunday, July 23, rain or shine. The park is at the east end of Elgin, three block east of route 25 and two blocks north of Chicago Avenue (Irving Park Road.) This will be an all day meeting with picnic dinner at noon. Coffee and meat will be served. Bring dishes to pass and your own table service. The meeting will start at 10:00 A. M.

Speakers: Dr. Hambleton (or other speaker from the Bureau of Entomology); E. R. Root; R. H. Dadant; Hon. Howard Leonard, director of the Dept. of Agriculture; Harriett M. Grace, American Honey Institute; Dr. V. G. Milum, University of Illinois; Carl E. Killion, Chief Inspector. All beekeepers and friends should attend.

A. J. Smith,  
Secretary.

— V —

#### British Columbia

British Columbia honey producers will receive a better deal this year according to G. F. Pearcey and S. Oster, delegates from the British Columbia Honey Producers' Association to the conference of Canadian beekeepers at Ottawa. The price ceiling set by the Wartime Prices and Trades Board to suit Ontario honey production had caused a general uprising in British Columbia among beekeepers who claim a higher quality of honey, and higher production costs. The position of the British Columbia producers has now been impressed on board officials, and according to the delegates, this year's regulations would be very much more satisfactory to producers in the western province.

F. H. Fullerton,  
British Columbia.

— V —

#### Browne To Receive Medal

Dr. C A. Browne, collaborator in the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, USDA, received the Nicholas Appert Medal at a meeting in Chicago, May 30, for outstanding work in food technology. Eligibility for the medal, awarded annually by the Institute of Food Technologists, is based on constructive contributions in the field of food technology. This is the first time a representative of the Department of Agriculture has received this award, presented in 1943 to Dr. Samuel Prescott of the Massachusetts Institute of Technolo-

gy, and in 1942, the first year it was awarded, to Dr. William Cruess of the University of California.

(U.S.D.A.)

— V —

#### City Ordinance Against Bees

We have had correspondence relative to a municipal ordinance in the City of Palo Alto, Calif., prohibiting the keeping or maintaining of bees within the city limits except in the agricultural zone. There has never been any question of the illegality of a city ordinance prohibiting the keeping of bees in a city since the famous Arkadelphia vs. Clark case settled many years ago.

However, this case brings a new question since there has been definitely outlined an agricultural zone in the city. In the court the ordinance was held legal by the judge on the basis of the restriction against keeping bees or any agricultural stock in the midst of the populous residential districts. The complainant is not in a position to carry the case to a higher court. The settlement of a question of this sort is in the province of beekeepers' organization, national or local, and it stresses the importance of supporting such an organization. These isolated cases of city ordinances of course are not frequent, but this ordinance is unique.

— V —

#### South Dakota

The South Dakota Beekeepers Association held its annual winter meeting March 21. Our state bee pasture is limited to the Black Hills and a few counties along the eastern border, which varies more from year to year than any other part of the United States. We may hear of gains of 12 pounds or more per day. We also have several seasons with no gain due to grasshoppers or too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry. Sweet clover is not as popular among farmers as it was 15 years ago. We hope our highway department and soil conservation department take a more active interest in promoting legumes in erosion control and soil conservation. According to latest report, the AAA is taking some steps in that direction. Our highway department seems to be our main offender in soil conservation and erosion control or prevention.

A. G. Pastian,  
Brandon, South Dakota.

— V —

#### Lehigh Valley

The season's first meeting of the Lehigh Valley Association was on May 6 at the apiary of Prof. E. B. Everitt, Allentown, Pennsylvania. The inspection of Mr. Everitt's colonies was conducted by Mr. Anderson of Pennsylvania State College. This (Please turn to page 253)



# LOOK THIS SITUATION IN THE EYE

## ...Protect Your Own Future by Selling Your Current Honey to a Reputable, Famous-Brand Honey Packer

**T**HIS year is a critical year to every Beekeeper in the land . . . whether or not he knows it.

Because of a shortage of honey to support them, the very existence of America's famous, long-established honey brands is threatened.

These famous honey brands . . . built through the years by hard work and the expenditure of many thousands of advertising dollars . . . are the very backbone of America's honey industry. They form the permanent, stable and bed-rock market . . . the market upon which all Beekeepers must depend for future sales and profits.

Should these brands . . . through lack of honey . . . be allowed to disappear from dealers' shelves and counters, the whole industry would face disaster.

This is the situation which today every Beekeeper should look squarely in the eye.

The picture is not overpainted. It is real, menacing. But, for that very reason, it offers the far-seeing Beekeeper a chance to protect his own future with his present honey crop if he will act . . . and act now.

### *Sell Your Honey Where It Will Do You The Most Good*

Again this year a swarm of buyers is out seeking the product of your hives.

But, if you're wise, you'll sell your honey only where it will do you *permanent* good.

You'll sell every pound you can to help maintain some well-known, established brand.

By so doing, you not only will get the profits from immediate sales. But you will go a long way toward establishing for yourself a friendly and lasting market connection that should pay dividends through coming years.

### *How Much Honey Can You Spare for One of These Packers Now?*

In your own best interest, think over the above facts and then decide to do something about them.

Each of the Packers listed below has a celebrated honey brand which housewives recognize as honey of highest quality . . . honey whose flavor and goodness they can trust *every time*.

Each of these Packers is eager . . . right now . . . for your honey to maintain these brands.

Won't you take the time now to write one of these Packers immediately and tell him how much honey he may count upon from you.

You'll get top OPA ceiling prices. You'll be using your honey in the wisest way to safeguard your own sales long after this present boom honey market is but a memory.

### *The Following Established Packers Invite Your Valued Cooperation:*

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE JOHN G. PATON COMPANY, INC.  
New York City

THE SIOUX HONEY ASSOCIATION  
Sioux City, Iowa

SUPERIOR HONEY COMPANY  
Los Angeles, Calif.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY  
Oconomowoc, Wis.

T. W. BURLESON & SON  
Waxahachie, Texas

B-Z-B HONEY COMPANY  
Alhambra, Calif.

# CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

For our July Crop and Market Report, we asked reporters to answer the following questions:

1. How is crop so far?
2. How does this compare to 1943?
3. Prospects for balance of season compared to 1943?

## Crop So Far

Naturally in the north sections of the country, there was no crop up to June 1, and unfortunately conditions have been such that there is quite a delay in the possibilities so that the crop has been negligible. Some honey was harvested during the early locust and the earlier part of the white Dutch clover bloom, but since, the flow has been a disappointment.

In the southeastern sections, the crop is entirely satisfactory, in fact more than expected in Georgia and Florida, and at least up to expectations in the northern half of the coastal region. Across the South, the crop has been disappointing in Texas and Louisiana, but fairly good in Alabama and Mississippi.

In California, the other early honey section, and Arizona, the crops have been extremely disappointing. Not over 30 pounds have been harvested from orange, and the black sage also was a disappointment mostly on account of the weather

## Comparison to 1943

Although now the crop has been far better in the southeastern sections than in 1943, it has not been equal in the South and in Texas, Arizona, and far less in California. In fact, California can be said to have a moderately short crop, whereas last year their crop was better than it had been in many years.

We should bear in mind that in most sections, however, the honeyflow has been sufficient to build up colonies and the reports are, except perhaps in northern New England, that colonies are in excellent shape due to the stimulative flows.

## Prospects

Prospects appear to be about normal in the New England states, and about equal to last year in New York and New Jersey. The same holds true in the southeastern sections of the country where mostly the crop has already been harvested. The southern areas report about the usual conditions, and in Texas, the prospects look fairly

bright for the balance of the season with satisfactory weather.

As this is being written on June 20, the central area prospects are still fairly good although there is a shortage of sweet clover in some sections. We would say that Michigan has far better than the usual prospects, and this perhaps extends across into Wisconsin. Ohio and Indiana also report good prospects and there is sufficient white Dutch clover in the other areas of the central West so that there would be a satisfactory crop if weather conditions were what they might be. However, most of the time, conditions have been against the bees and the flow has not materialized, making for discouragement on the part of many of the beekeepers, some of whom do not anticipate a crop before fall if at that time.

In the plains area, prospects are fairly good and probably the equal of last year in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

We believe that the intermountain territory probably is as good a section as far as the future prospects go, and likely conditions are at least the equal if not better than last year, particularly in the northern parts of the territory.

The extreme Northwest has fair prospects although conditions have not been satisfactory so far. It looks like California might not get any great amount of late crop and end up with an extremely short season. Northern areas of that state usually depend on thistle honey and conditions have been entirely unsatisfactory for the thistle flow although there was still time on June 18 when our last reporter wrote.

## Summary

All in all, both plant and bee conditions we believe have been above ordinary this year, but the weather has been against crops excepting in the southeastern sections and the earlier flows were not what was anticipated. Whether or not the conditions from June 20 on will change as far as weather is concerned so as to make the honey plants yield is a question. This would, of course, apply to all of the northern sections, as well as California and the Canadian provinces. The Canadian provinces seem to be quite satisfactory as to conditions with the crop still to materialize. Of course, in the southern half of the north sections, the season has quite materially advanced, and that part of it can never be recovered. In the northern sections, however, the season is progressing satisfactorily and with proper weather conditions, there should yet be a satisfactory crop.

All in all, it does not look likely that we will have a much larger crop than in 1943 which was in itself a short year.

**WANTED U. S. No. 1 White Honey**  
and other grades in 60-lb. tins. Send samples and quotations to  
**JEWETT & SHERMAN COMPANY**  
5151 Denison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; 130 Imlay St., Brooklyn, N. Y. or 1204 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**HONEY WANTED**  
Cars and less than cars  
Mail Samples  
**C. W. AEPPLER CO., Oconomowoc, Wisconsin**

**HONEY WANTED Carloads or Less**  
**HIGHEST PRICES PAID**  
**LEWIS A. KONCES CO.**  
**NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.**

# • THE MARKET PLACE •

## BEES AND QUEENS

**CAUCASIAN QUEENS** for delivery for the balance of the season at reasonable prices. We have proven stock and years of satisfactory service to our many satisfied customers. T. L. Nicolaysen, Salida, California.

**CAUCASIAN QUEENS**—Mountain gray. Crom's Caucasian Apiaries, P. O. Box 24, Manteca, California.

**THREE BANDED** Italian bees and queens. Fine honey gatherers and easy to work with. 2 lbs. and queen \$3.50; 3 lbs. and queen \$4.50. Select untested queens 1 to 25, \$1.10; 25 to 50, \$1.05; 50 up, \$1.00. Alamance Bee Co., Graham, N. C.

**CHOICE** bright Italian queens, northern bred for gentleness and hustlers, \$1.00 each; dozen \$10.00. Emil W. Gutekunst, Colden, New York.

**PACKAGE BEES** for 1945. Information free. Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Alabama.

**BRIGHT** yellow three bands—select queens \$1.25. Satisfaction. No goldens. H. G. Karns, Dumbarton, Virginia.

**QUEENS**, Caucasian and Carniolan, \$1.00 each, balance of season. Tillery Brothers, Rt. 4, Greenville, Alabama.

**REAL PETS**—Brown's stingless bees. Queens, \$1.25 for the rest of this season. Brown's Apiary, Cape May Court House, New Jersey.

**CHOICE** Italian queens 90 cents each; over 100, 75 cents. M. E. Baker, Rt. 1, Box 207, Gridley, California.

**GOLDEN SELECT QUEENS**—Produce fine yellow bees and are very gentle. 1-25, \$1.25; 25-100, \$1.15; 100 up, \$1.05 each. W. O. Curtis, Graham, N. C.

## HONEY FOR SALE

900 lbs. light amber honey packed in 5 lb. glass. B. E. Beach, 126 Clifford Ave., Rockford, Illinois.

**DELICIOUS** New York fancy buckwheat 13c; amber (buckwheat clover) 13c. 24 pound jars \$4.50. Six 5-lb. \$5.10. L. Kones, North Abington, Massachusetts.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

**CLOVER HINEEY WANTED**—Top prices for extracted, section and shallow frame comb. Truckloads or carloads. Tell us if you can deliver. KEDASH BROTHERS, Chillicothe, Ohio.

**HONEY WANTED**—Buying all grades. Clover, light amber, basswood, raspberry; also southern honey, palmetto, orange, tupelo, gallberry. Will furnish cans and shipping cases if needed. J. Wolosevich, 6315 So. Damen Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

**COMB HONEY WANTED**—State size section, how packed and the quantity you have. Frank H. Hauck, P. O. Box 84, Kew Gardens, N. Y.

**HONEY AND BEESWAX. HIGHEST PRICES PAID. MAIL SAMPLES. ADVISE QUANTITY.** BRYANT AND COOKINHAM, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

**WANTED**—White or light amber extracted honey from 1 ton to 2 carloads. Cash waiting; send sample and best price to Honeymoon Products Co., 39 E. Henry St., River Rouge, Michigan.

**WAX WANTED**—We pay freight charges, and remit the day wax is received, or send C. O. D. Write us for quotations for making your wax into foundation; all work guaranteed. The Hawley Honey Company, Iola, Kansas.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the fifteenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rates of advertising in this classified department are eight cents per word, including name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

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Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on combs must guarantee them free from disease or state exact condition, or furnish certificate of inspection from authorized inspectors. Conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

**HONEY WANTED**—Small or large lots. Send sample and amount. Rocke Apiaries, Eureka, Illinois.

**HONEY WANTED**—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

**CASH FOR YOUR WAX** the day received. Write for quotations and shipping tags. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

**ALL GRADES** extracted honey wanted. Bee supplies and honey containers for sale. Prairie View Honey Co., 12243 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

## FOR SALE

160 DEEP SUPERS with drawn comb, 40 covers, bottom boards, and queen excluders. Also 10 colonies bees and miscellaneous equipment. All practically new equipment. Sammy Ream, Saybrook, Ill.

**TWO HUNDRED COLONIES** with equipment and locations. Boys in service, my health bad. O. H. Bradbury, Sr., Bogart, Ga.

**SEVENTY-FIVE COLONIES** Italian bees before October. Young queens, good combs, good condition throughout, plenty stores, no foulbrood, one price. Hubert Martin, Rt. 3, Corinth, Kentucky.

**FOR SALE**—Cowan extractor, sixty surplus supers with frames, two hundred beeway section holders, 500 sections. If interested, write for price and description. Dwight Brunson, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

Our 600 colony bee and honey outfit at St. Johns, Michigan (disease free). Will sell everything including 10 acre farm home with large modern honey extracting and packing house. Or will sell bees and hive equipment separately. M. J. Beck Co., Box 7, Lansing 1, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—125 8-frame supers of drawn combs, \$1.00 each super. Never had disease. Reducing apiary. Inspected in 1944. Geo. W. Boquist, Rt. 1, Stanchfield, Minn.

17 hives of bees 2-story with supers and honey crop. 70 metal covers, 50 bottom boards, 150 Hoffman supers, 60 shallow supers, 50 queen excluders, inner covers all 10-frame, 15 Dadant hives, bodies, bottoms and covers, 4-frame extractor non reversible, 2 50-gallon tanks. All inspected. Certificate.

40 colonies bees in new M. D. hives with crimp-wired foundation. Also small acreage, no better location for bees. R. B. Craft, Zearing, Iowa.

10 acres of land heavy wooded, borders on creek, good location. M. Noack, Rt. 2, Plano, Illinois.

**WANTED TO SELL**—600 colonies of bees in Michigan with locations, including honey crop. All standard 10 frame, full equipment. Bees are in good shape. Reasonable price to cash buyer. Box 106, care American Bee Journal.

**WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.** Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—"Beekeeping in the South" by Hawkins. A cloth bound book of 124 pages, well illustrated. A special study of beekeeping under southern conditions. Special holiday offer 50 cents per copy postpaid. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

**QUEENBEE PAINTING** outfits \$1.00, colony records 10, 15c postpaid. Southwick Apiarists, Waban, Massachusetts.

**LEWIS BEE SUPPLIES.** Dadant's Crimp Wired Foundation. Prompt shipment from large stock. Simeon B. Beiler, Authorized Distributor, Intercourse, Pa.

## POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

**HELP WANTED** in large bee business. Single or married. M. E. Ballard, Roxbury, N. Y.

**WANTED**—Steady reliable beeman. Interested in several years steady work. Give description, age and wages expected. Al Winn, Butte City, California.

**WANTED**—Experienced beeman for about 2 months work. State age and experience. \$110.00 per month including room and board. Located near Milwaukee, John Kneser, Box 128, Hales Corners, Wis.

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**BEEKEEPER'S HOIST** eliminates heavy lifting. Durable equipment. Justifies cost each season. \$20.00 f.o.b. Corning, Iowa, while materials last. Bee Turner.

**POLLEN TRAPS**, three sizes, \$2.50 each postpaid. Approved by Dr. Farrar. Geo. DeKoeyer, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

**COMB FOUNDATION** at money-saving prices. Wax worked at lowest rates. Comb and cappings rendered. Robinson's Wax Works, Mayville, N. Y.

**LARGE CASH SAVINGS** can be made by letting us work your wax into either wired or plain foundation. Large independent factory manufacturing a complete line of bee supplies including extractors, etc. Selling direct saves you the agent's profit. Quick shipment from large stock. Large free catalogue explains everything. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

**PORTER BEE ESCAPES** are fast, reliable, labor savers. R & E. C. Porter, Lewistown, Illinois.

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I sell best outfit for finding bee trees. Grover, Bristol, Vermont.

**SUBSCRIBE** for Honey Cookery News—bi-monthly 35 cents. 3414 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

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## MEETINGS & EVENTS

(Continued from page 249)

offered a chance for the members to get practical pointers in apiary management.

Wintering has been quite satisfactory with clover plants in good condition. Perfect weather in fruit-bloom gave the bees a good chance for growth and storage of both nectar and pollen. Honey sales are continuing fair, but the real problem is getting honey to fill the orders.

R. H. M. Meier.

— V —

### Honey Cooperative

Hats off to the Orange County group who recently formed the first cooperative marketing organization in California for the purpose of aiding in making a stabilized honey market during the reconstruction period. While only small in number, they will have a pool of from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 pounds of honey when they have completed their organization for this year's crop. Small cooperatives have many advantages and the experience secured under controlled prices, will enable such organizations to play a constructive part in guaranteeing the sale and distribution of honey on an orderly basis. It should not be much more expensive to market the products of 10 to 15 members through a cooperative association than it would be for each member to market his own. My prediction is that from three to five additional small cooperatives will be formed in California before the 1944 honey crop is harvested.

(California News Letter.)

— V —

### Utah Production

Honey production in Utah is 1943 totaled an estimated 1,976,000 lbs. Edward C. Paxton and Alton R. Larson, U. S. agricultural statisticians, reported 52,000 colonies of bees as compared with 47,000 colonies in 1942. The 1942 crop totaled 2,350,000 pounds. The average price for 1943 was 18 cents per pound for comb and 12.5 cents for extracted honey.

Glen Perrins, Utah.

## YORK'S Package Bees and Queens QUALITY BRED ITALIANS

The rush for package bees has ceased for the season. Our greatest handicap was the long drawn out rainy season all spring plus help shortage which delayed shipping to some extent and we are very sorry this had to happen. A large number of orders had to be returned as we were booked up by early spring and in no position to accept further orders.

Some have already booked orders for 1945 and others are requesting information on early booking. To this, we are willing to book your order now subject to prevailing prices in the spring of 1945. We are not urging you to book now, but it may be advisable to do so as the trend seems to indicate an early sell out.

For the balance of this season we will continue to supply a limited number of packages of bees and queens at following prices.

Untested Italian queens	\$1.10 each
2-lb. packages of bees with queens	3.65 each
3-lb. packages of bees with queens	4.75 each

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

## YORK BEE COMPANY Jesup, Georgia (The Universal Apiaries)

### ST. ROMAIN'S "HONEY GIRL" ITALIANS

## QUEENS

1 to 3 inclusive	\$1.00 each
4 to 9 inclusive	.90 each
10 to 23 inclusive	.85 each
24 or more	.80 each

POSTPAID

Queens arriving dead or hurt will be replaced if returned promptly.

ST. ROMAIN'S "HONEY GIRL" APIARIES : MOREAUVILLE, LA.

## BETTER BRED QUEENS : 3-BANDED ITALIANS

We are breeding from some record breaking queens, "better than ever." Rush orders filled promptly. Remainder of seasons 75c each, any quantity.

## CALVERT APIARIES : Calvert, Alabama

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90c EACH. \$80.00 PER 100

Can furnish from stock bred for resistance besides my old line bred of 16 years selection. Package bees 20c less than my spring prices.

HOMER W. RICHARD

Rt. 3, Box 252-1.

ElDorado, Arkansas

## A LIVING FROM BEES

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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL  
Hamilton, Illinois

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**"Magnolia State" Strain Italian**

Most ideal conditions have been and are prevailing for production of the finest queens. In fact the "cream of the crop" is now available. Demand has kept pace with production, thus keeping the ball rolling. Good honeyflows from several sources have made up for adverse conditions earlier in the season.

Labor of requeening or introduction is the same whether you use good or poor queens, so why not use the best. We challenge the world to surpass us in Quality Queens. We guarantee: Purity of stock. Real Performance, and freedom from disease.

PRICES: 1-24, \$1.05; 25-99, \$1.00; 100 and up 95c each.

## JENSEN'S APIARIES MACON, MISS.

### THREE BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS!

Carefully selected for commercial producers,  
properly produced to insure maximum production.

JUNE 1ST. TO NOVEMBER 1ST.

1 to 23, 90c each; 24 to 99, 85c each; 100 or more, 80c each. Terms: Cash with order. All orders will have prompt attention. Live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

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ITALIANS

**QUEENS**

CAUCASIANS

Daughters of Queens Bred  
for Resistance

Bred to Italian  
Drones

**QUEENS balance of this year \$1.00 each. Send for Free Circular.**

2-Lb. pkg. bees with queen \$4.00      Over 25 years a shipper in U. S. A.  
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Route 1, Box 70, Mercedes, Texas

### Mountain Gray Caucasian Queens

FOR JULY AND LATER

1 to 49 ..... \$1.10  
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Well bred queens from good stock.

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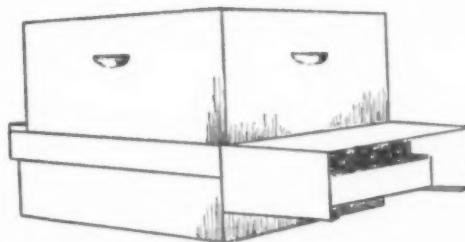
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## Quality Italian Bees and Queens

	2-Lbs.	3-Lbs.	4-Lbs.	5-Lbs.
Queens	Bees	Bees	Bees	Bees
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\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50
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ITALIANS, BRED FOR PROLIFICNESS ONLY, health certificate furnished.

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## 75c ea.-any amount

Queens shipped daily from Paducah. . Wax accepted in trade

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# THE POSTSCRIPT

A firm of food specialists in New York City is very anxious to get in touch with beekeepers who can supply honey from cascara sagrada and stand ready to pay a liberal premium for it as soon as the price ceilings are removed. Several firms are now packing honey from special sources for a discriminating trade. The beekeeper who has honey of good quality from a source not commonly available should be able to profit in normal times.

—V—

S. R. Jones writes from Wales to say that he was surprised to see in the January Journal that a reader from England had complained because so much attention is given to commercial beekeeping. He says that is the sole reason he buys the magazine for there are plenty of publications in England that deal with bees for pleasure. His only complaint is that all financial matters are given in terms of American money with which he is not familiar. He would like to have an occasional comparison of values of American and English currency to help him get values in terms of the money of his own country.

—V—

An Oregon reader has sealed honey granulated in the combs and wants to know how to remove it without injury to the combs. In such cases I give it back to the bees and in our climate they are able to liquefy it or remove it. At times they throw out some crystals but apparently there is not much waste. It does require some time, however, especially in cool weather.

—V—

E. L. Jacobi, of Martinsburg, Missouri, writes about a locust tree which a friend of his had seen in Mexico. The flowers are blue and highly fragrant. There are low growing locusts native to the Southeast which have rose purple flowers, but I do not know of any with blue flowers. It would be interesting to know whether this blue flowered locust would prove hardy farther north.

—V—

Among the reports coming to me concerning both dogwood and sassafras all seem to agree that the bees get but little from either. W. L. Hamer, of near West Point, Georgia, has found the bees on dogwood on only a few occasions and is of the opinion that they get only pollen from sassafras. R. L. Dye, of De Sota, Kansas, writes that bees do work sassafras and it is an excellent source of pollen.

—V—

C. H. Herndon, of Du Pont, Georgia, expresses the opinion that swarming is closely related to the amount of pollen coming from the fields. This year the supply of pollen has been unusually heavy and swarming the worst he ever saw. He operates 1200 colonies in twenty-two apiaries along a 37-mile line. Some yards built swarm cells for seven weeks. It is a well-known fact that the supply of pollen does determine the rate of brood rearing and Herndon may be right that the flow of incoming pollen may have a bearing on swarming.

—V—

In an interesting letter from New Zealand, R. L. Alexander, of Takaka, tells of the great variations in the clover flow in that country due to the differences in rainfall because of the mountainous country. Even short distances cause great climatic differences. New Zealand is one of several countries which I have long hoped to visit. With all travel postponed for the duration of the war, I fear that advancing years will make long journeys unattractive before conditions are settled again. So many of our boys are visiting far places because of the war and this will insure much more freedom of exchange of international courtesies in the years to come.

—V—

Concerning the berry flavored honey previously mentioned on this page, Charles D. Handel, of Savanna, Illinois, reports that grocers report the quality as poor. Indications are that much offgrade honey has appeared in the markets and that the demand for honey is suffering

as a result. The consumer who buys a jar and dislikes the product is not likely to return for more honey but will buy something else instead. The war brought an unusual opportunity to build a permanent market for honey. Unfortunately in an effort to meet the increased demand, a product of poor quality has too often been offered.

—V—

My thanks to Rev. W. H. Skeels, of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, who sends me the complete poem about a package of seeds mentioned in the May Postscript. The author is Edgar A. Guest. The poem tells in a pleasing manner something of the wonder and mystery wrapped up in a few seeds. An egg or a seed contains possibilities quite beyond our understanding.

—V—

H. Malcolm Fraser, whose review of beekeeping literature is a very interesting feature of the British Bee Journal, sends me a program of "Dig for Victory Week." It gives a good idea of how seriously the English people are taking the food production program. Although Fraser is nearing seventy he had enough potatoes from last year's crop to last until digging time comes round again. The program indicates that beekeeping in that country is closely tied with the garden program.

—V—

George Olson, with whom I have often gone to the woods in Iowa in years gone by, writes from Seattle to say that he cannot understand why the birds are so quiet on the Pacific Coast. He misses the songs of the birds in the Midwest. Birds like the wood thrush, the catbird and brown thrasher and, farther south, the mockingbird, do make the morning vibrant with their music. One who is accustomed to their singing is likely to miss them in a new location.

—V—

Winfield Heckers, of Wilmington, Delaware, calls attention to the Japanese *Styrax* tree for those who are interested in improving local bee pasture. It yields nectar heavily about the same time as tulip-poplar. Young trees begin to yield when about four years old. The foliage as well as the bloom is very attractive. Numerous seedlings grow beneath the trees each spring and they can readily be given to friends for planting.

According to the books it is not hardy north of southern Iowa and southern New York but is very desirable south of that line because of its handsome flowers.

—V—

From Bruce Hersey, of Lenore, Idaho, comes the suggestion that more attention should be given to *Phacelia tenancetifolia*. The fiddle-neck phacelia is a native of California but is widely grown in Germany and other European countries for bee pasture. It is also grown to some extent for silage. Mr. Hersey says that the bees work the flowers continuously all day. It is this fact that led to its wide distribution among the beemen of England and Germany many years ago.

—V—

Joe F. Skoeny, of Cuba, Kansas, reports that false indigo, (*Amorpha fruticosa*) blooms for a long period with him and that it is covered with bees when in bloom. Although this shrub is common from Pennsylvania to the Rocky Mountains it is only from Nebraska and Kansas that we have reports which indicate that it is important to the bees. Such reports have been frequent from these two states for many years.

—V—

I think it was C. W. Wood who first called my attention to *Lallemantia* as a bee plant. In our test garden it proved very attractive and swarmed with bees during its period of bloom. Now we hear that the plant yields an excellent paint oil which suggests a possible use for it other than for bee pasture. We need a well organized effort to develop commercial uses and markets for plants which provide good bee pasture.

FRANK C. PELLETT.



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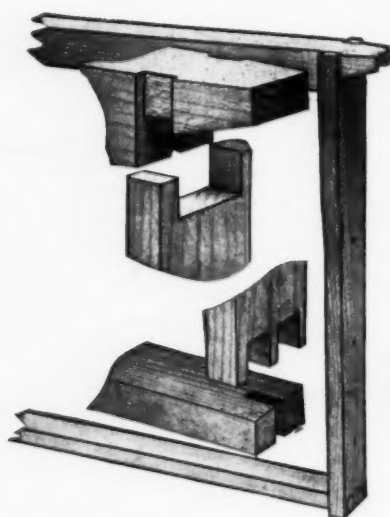
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